

Sherriff..... Geo. P. Owen
Clerk..... James J. Colton
Treasurer..... Allen J. Failing
Prosecuting Attorney..... O. Palmer
Judge of Probate..... John C. Hanson
C. C. Gunn..... A. E. Newman
Surveyor..... Wellington Hallstrom

South Branch..... Charles Kellough
Hoover Creek..... Frank Lowe
Maple Forest..... Wm. S. Chalker
Grayling..... Henry A. Bauman
Frederic..... Wellington Hallstrom

THE MARCH OF PEACE.

"Fall in!" and they form at beat of drum;
"March!" and down the street they come,
Under the stars where the shadows play
And, dancing, despite the dusty way,
Past the house whose burning beams
Fill the air with a sweet perfume,
Under the blue of the sunset sky
Again the heroes are marching by.

Not as they marched in days of old,
Young and gallant and strong and bold,
To the stirring lilt of a martial air,
Or the warlike note of a bugle's blast,
But staid and slow, for the bands are white,
And the feet are heavy that once were light,
And the sturdy shoulders are bending now,
And old Time's fingers have marked each brow.

'Tis two score years since the war god rung
The challenge grim from his evil tongue,
'Tis two score years since the village street
First heard the tramp of these marching feet,
And men left mother and child and wife,
And sought the clash of the civil strife,
To throw their lives in the breach and fight
For flag and cause they deemed the right.

And now they're marching again to-day,
Old and feeble and bent and gray,
Not to the storm of shot and shell,
Nor the raging rout of the battle's hell,
But to the churchyard, calm, to hear,<
Under the stars where their comrades sleep,
Wreaths of lily and rose to strew
O'er the men in gray or the men in blue.

Softly mutters the muffled drum,
Down through the leafy lanes they come,
Lulled by the whispering birds and bees,
Fanned by the scented summer breeze,
That, through the arching boughs above,
Brings the message of brother love,
On through the fair land's best increase,
The heroes move on their march of peace.

—Exchange.

SUE LYLE'S SORROW.

SUE LYLE was the village hermit.
For twenty years she had
never been outside her own gate
but twice, and those two times were
when she followed her old father and
mother to their last resting place among
their kindred dead. Once she had been
the village belle, and no more light-hearted,
sunny-faced girl could have been
found in all the country side than just
pretty Sue Lyle, the wood-carver's only
daughter.

In these bright, balmy days she had
many suitors; but Sue was no coquette,
and she smiled only on one—handsome
Luke Hamilton, the young artist. Luke
was a poor orphan boy, and had his way
to make in the world, but Sue loved
him, and the morning before he went to
the army he put the engagement ring
on her finger.

It was a full year before she looked
into his dear face again, and then his
furlough lasted only three days. But
Luke was a good correspondent, and
every week brought her a cheery letter.
There came a time, a Saturday morn-
ing in the month of May, 1863—when
Susan turned away from the little coun-
try postoffice without her accustomed let-
ter, and before the day was over she
learned that there had been a great bat-
tle on the Chancellorsville ground, and
that her noble lover had been left dead
upon the bloody field.

The blow almost killed her. For days
and weeks she went about the house like
one in a dream. She could not shed a
tear, and no complaint escaped her lips,
but her heart was broken, and her pale
face and hollow eyes appealed most elo-
quently to the heart of all who came
to express their sympathy.

After the first keen edge of her sorrow
wore away, she arose from her stony
grief, put out of sight all the sweet-
tokens of the precious dead, and without
a word went back to her daily house-
hold duties. But she was never the same
girl again. Her loss seemed to smother
her life, to make her hard and exacting
even with those she best loved, and after
a while her young friends, hurt by her
indifference, ceased their efforts to keep
a hold on her heart. She never went
outside of the gate, not even to church,
and after her parents died, weeks and
weeks would pass without her even ex-
changing words with a single soul, except
the grocer's boy who came every Satur-
day morning to deliver her week's supply
of groceries. Sometimes the neighbor
women would run in with their knitting
and budget of news, and sit an hour or
so with the poor, lone woman, but the
welcome they received was not cordial
enough to invite a speedy return.

So the years rolled away, and Susan
Lyle drifted farther and farther away
from human love and sympathy, and the
villagers, when they spoke of her
at all, sighed over the wreck of a life
which had once been full of promise
and beauty. Though the little cottage
was kept as neat and trim as haply
could make it, and the fence around the
lot in the best of repair, the severe plain-
ness of the home, outside and in, was so
marked as to be positively painful.
From the morning when with aching
heart the door opened and she looked
locked her piano and banished from her
sight all the pretty adornments which had
given such bewitching charm and grace
to the home, it had been her studied care
to see that not a trace of beauty should
ever creep in to brighten the gloom she
considered fit to her shattered life.

There was one thing, however—the
rose bush which Luke had brought her
from the Sunny South—that she and not
the heart to banish from her sight. He
had been at great pains to procure it,
and had carried it all the way home in
his pocket. Then, too, it was his hands
that had planted it, and she could not
pluck it up by the roots, although it
grieved her to the heart to see it grow-
ing so strong and thrifty, right at her
very door, while poor Luke was lying in
an unknown grave, with not even a rose
bush to mark where he was buried. She
had promised him that she should have
the very first rose that bloomed. But

IN MEMORY OF A NATION'S HEROES.



before that time came 'round he had
sealed his patriotism with his life.
The bush grew and twined all over the
side of the little cottage, and every year
its wealth of blossoms made the whole
neighborhood fragrant; but the roses all
withered and dropped off when they had
given out their sweetness, for Susan
never had the heart to pick a single one,
after the promise she had made to Luke.

Though at first it pained her to look
at this last gift of one so dearly beloved,
as the years after all the sweetness had
been crushed out of Susan's life, a deli-
cate-looking boy came slowly up the
walk which led to her door, and timidly
asked shelter for the night. Susan was
not in the habit of entertaining stran-
gers, but before she had time to send him
away, the boy, who really was ill, stag-
gered forward a step or two, and then
fell fainting on the very threshold. In-
stantly there flashed into her mind a
line of that old war song, "Brothers
fainting at the door," which she and
Luke had sung together the very morn-
ing he had gone away for the last time,
and right eloquently did it plead for the
sick stranger at her door.

"Poor boy! I should not wonder if he
were starving, his face looks so white
and pinched," she said, as she brought
water to bathe his pallid brow.

As soon as he recovered from the
swoon she helped him into the house,
and laid him on her soft bed. Though it
taxed her that he could not eat a
 morsel of the dainty food she brought
him, she lay down hoping that by morn-
ing his appetite would have returned
and he would be able to continue his
journey in safety. But in the morning
she was not able to lift his head from the
pillow, and many mornings came when
before she was able to tell his name,
or where his kindred dwelt.

All this time Susan kept him in her
house, and cared for him tenderly as if
he had been her mother. Perhaps she
would have sent him to the hospital that
first morning had not a small gold locket
she found suspended around his neck
touched the one tender spot in her
heart. She had seen that tiny locket be-
fore, and even before she opened it she
knew that she held in her hand a key

which would unlock the mystery sur-
rounding her lost grave.
As soon as the boy was able he told
her that the locket had once belonged to
a soldier—a dark-haired young man who
was mortally wounded at Chancellors-
ville. After the battle was over his
mother, who lived near the battle field,
had ministered to the dying stranger, and
though he could not speak nor give his
name, the poor young man had put the
locket and a package of pictures into his
mother's hands; but as there was no ad-
dress on anything left in his possession,
it had been impossible for her to re-
turn the property to the friends for
whom it was intended. He told her, too,
that his mother had buried the dead
stranger under a large elm tree in sight
of the battle field, and that every Decem-
ber Day she covered the solitary
grave with the most beautiful flowers
she could find.

Susan listened with dimmed eyes to
the touching story, and just as soon as
the boy, whose name was Willie Rae, was
able to travel, she came the finest of
the roses, and went with him to his
home to learn all that his mother could
tell about the stranger she had minis-
tered to before Willie was born. Among
the pictures she found her own—an old-
fashioned ambrotype, stained with poor
Luke's heart-blood, and as she looked
upon it, for the first time in a score of
years tears came to her relief. There
was no doubt about the grave's being
her own; so Luke's roses were tenderly
laid upon it, and Susan, a few reward-
ing the poor widow for her kindness, to
the dead, took Willie with her, and went
back to her Northern home in time to
keep Decoration Day by sending a
wreath of Luke's roses to lay upon every
soldier's grave in the village cemetery.

"What a mistake I have been making
all these years in shutting out from my
life so much human love and sunshine!"
she said to herself, when she saw how
gratefully her tribute to the dead was
received. "I have certainly been very
selfish in my grief, never thinking that
other hearts might be as heavy as my
own. With the help of my Father in
heaven, the remainder of my life shall
be spent in helping others."

And she has kept her vow. Once a
year she takes Willie back to see his
mother, and lays a wreath of roses on
Luke's grave; but there are always
enough left to decorate the sixteen graves
made for the boys in blue who are sleep-
ing in the old cemetery near her home.

A Sacred Day.
Memorial Day will not fail to dis-
cuss. Indeed, it is more enthusiastically
and actively celebrated each year—
by the school children and the papers. More
and more is a specialty made of Memori-
al Day stories and poems, to say nothing
of other articles for the occasion. Special
issues are got out in the case of our
largest weeklies, filled with appropriate
matter. Those who are not school chil-
dren, parents or teachers, and do not
take an active part in the celebration—
even such commensurate the day in their
hearts when, in seclusion, their eyes fill
with tears on reading reminders of the
terrible war time, and their hearts with
reverence for the men (on whichever
side) who gave or risked life to defend
the principles they represented. These
men and women, youths and maids, may
not go to the church or walk in the pro-
cession, they may even go to a dance or
picnic, but they celebrate the day. The
little band of old soldiers, leading the
procession to the distant graveyard, eyes
swimming with memories of dead com-
rades and cruel battles, look askance at
the merry-makers on ball field and picnic
ground, and perhaps bitterly think:
"They don't understand, they cannot ap-
preciate our services for them!" There's
not a young man or woman on the
Northern or Southern part of picnic
ground but thinks his or her country the
greatest the sun shines on; proud of the
result of the great struggle and would
do the utmost to preserve the Union of
which they are the heirs. Those who
enter actively into a part at least of the
exercises of this day may well feel that
on them depends the perpetuation of the
solemn and inspiring purpose for which
it was set apart. But let us be just and
considerate in our judgments towards
those who do not show their patriotism ex-
actly as we do, on this day, when not
only the North and South, but the dif-
ferent sections of one's own village as
well, should (and do at heart) feel a
united brotherhood in the cause we hold
so dear—a free and united country—
Exchange.

Origin of Memorial Day.
The idea of Memorial Day originated
among the women of Maryland, who put
flowers on the graves of both Federal
and Confederate long before the surren-
der of Appomattox. The women of other
States soon began following the cus-
tom. In 1869 Gen. John A. Logan, as
commander-in-chief of the Grand Army
of the Republic, appointed May 30 for
that purpose.

Every person is responsible for all
the good within the scope of his abili-
ties, and for no more, and none can tell
whose sphere is the largest—Gall
Hamilton.

MEMORIAL DAY.

We turn us from the toil and trade
And busy ways of men,
To strew their low green shelter
Tents with blossoms once again.
This army of our soldiers, in their
lone, last rendezvous,
Who sleeping, certain there no sign
The long night watches thro'



His dead is Christly man for man,
Who layeth dear life down—
What's his color—blue or gray
Or simple island brown;
Then in this silent camping
ground, we tarry, comforted,
And hush our heartaches, knowing
The glory of our dead.

The hand was kind that signed for
Them advancement and release
And set their weary feet among
The hills of perfect Peace.
And ye bear witness, beautiful
Flowers that tender hands let fall
Faith to the utmost in this love,
Supreme and over all.

CONDITION OF CROPS.

AREA AFFECTED BY DROUGHT
GROWS GREATER.

Temperature Conditions on a Whole
Were Favorable to Germination and
Growth—Corn-Planting Delayed in
Some Sections.

While the week has been abnormally
cool in the upper Mississippi and Mis-
souri valleys, with frost more or less
damaging in the Missouri valley, the tem-
perature conditions as a whole have been
favorable, but the area needing rain is
much greater than in the previous week,
and the effects of drought more serious,
especially in the Gulf States. The gen-
erally abundant rains of the previous
week over the Western plateau and Pa-
cific coast districts, followed by much
warmer weather, have given highly fa-
vorable conditions in that region.

Corn planting in the Central Missouri
and Mississippi valleys has been some-
what delayed on account of low tempera-
ture, but fair progress has been made,
this week being nearly finished in Mis-
souri and Kansas. In the Ohio valley
and middle Atlantic States planting has
made favorable progress, although some-
what retarded in portions of West Vir-
ginia and Ohio. In the Southern States
the crop is very uneven, has made slow
growth, and is generally in need of rain,
although showers have afforded relief in
sections.

The general abundance of rain over a
large part of Nebraska, Kansas and
southern Missouri has somewhat checked
the progress of winter wheat, but else-
where in the winter wheat belt the con-
dition of this crop continues favorable.
Decided improvement being reported from
Michigan and Ohio. In Texas no im-
provement is reported. Wheat is now
heading as far north as Tennessee and
southern Kansas. On the Pacific coast
regions continue favorable except from
extreme southern California.

Spring wheat seeding is practically
completed, and the early sowing is root-
ing and standing satisfactorily. High winds
have caused some damage to spring
wheat in South Dakota.

Seeding of oats continues in the ex-
treme Northern districts, and harvesting
has begun in Texas and Florida. Over
the greater part of the Southern States
the crop has suffered much from drought
and is now heading in the lower Mis-
souri valley. In the middle Atlantic
States and Ohio valley oats have made
good growth and are generally in prom-
ising condition. Over the northern por-
tions of the upper Missouri and Mississippi
valleys the early sown is rooting and
standing well.

Reports by States.
Missouri—Showers are very local; drought
continues in most sections; corn plant-
ing nearly completed, complaints of uneven
growth and standing in some sections.
Wheat injured by drought in few Southern
counties and insects continue destructive in
southern, but not in proportion with
promise of heavy yield in most sections;
oats, grasses, flax and sorghums in some
localities; oats greatly damaged in some
districts.

Illinois—Good rains during week greatly
improved conditions, ground still too dry in
some localities; wheat doing well, but some
injury by chinch bugs; oats improved by
rain but crops only fair from drought;
corn planting pushed rapidly though some-
what delayed by rain; some corn up and
looking well; flax and sorghums greatly
improved; gardens doing well and potatoes
coming up nicely; fruit prospects still good.
Indiana—Wheat cool with frost but
improved; corn planting pushed rapidly
though somewhat delayed by rain; some
corn up and looking well; flax and sorghums
greatly improved; gardens doing well and
potatoes coming up nicely; fruit prospects
still good.

Michigan—Opportunity and very beneficial
showers have greatly improved winter
wheat, corn and sorghums; corn plant-
ing pushed rapidly though somewhat de-
layed; ground in good condition; meadows,
rye, barley, clover, timothy, pastures, oats
and flax made very much improved; corn
planting pushed rapidly though somewhat
delayed by rain; some corn up and look-
ing well; flax and sorghums greatly im-
proved; gardens doing well and potatoes
coming up nicely; fruit prospects still good.
Wisconsin—Very beneficial rains in all
portions of the State except northeastern con-
tinue to improve conditions; corn plant-
ing pushed rapidly though somewhat de-
layed; ground in good condition; meadows,
rye, barley, clover, timothy, pastures, oats
and flax made very much improved; corn
planting pushed rapidly though somewhat
delayed by rain; some corn up and look-
ing well; flax and sorghums greatly im-
proved; gardens doing well and potatoes
coming up nicely; fruit prospects still good.

Ohio—Cool weather; ample rainfall highly
beneficial to wheat, oats, barley and grass;
potatoes, corn and sorghums greatly im-
proved; gardens doing well and potatoes
coming up nicely; fruit prospects still good.
Pennsylvania—Cool weather; ample rainfall
highly beneficial to wheat, oats, barley and
grass; potatoes, corn and sorghums greatly
improved; gardens doing well and potatoes
coming up nicely; fruit prospects still good.
Maryland—Cool weather; ample rainfall
highly beneficial to wheat, oats, barley and
grass; potatoes, corn and sorghums greatly
improved; gardens doing well and potatoes
coming up nicely; fruit prospects still good.

A FLOATING EXPOSITION.
A floating exposition, which will en-
circle the globe and visit every seacoast
town, is an idea which is being pushed
by O. Z. Austin, chief of the bureau of
statistics of the Treasury Department. It
is a proposition in which some of the
leading men in commercial lines in the
country have become interested, and to-
ward which a step will be taken shortly
which will definitely decide whether the
necessary financial backing can be se-
cured. It is proposed to have a fleet of
ships fitted up as floating hotels, in
which the leading articles of manufac-
ture in the United States can be exhib-
ited. Naturally, the exhibits will be of
those articles for which it is presumed
there is a foreign demand.

The length of the trip which is to be
made by the fleet, of course, will depend
on the amount of financial backing se-
cured and the wishes of the promoters. It
has been thought advisable to have the
trip extend over a period of at least two
years.

James H. Jarvis, Fayetteville, Ark.,
killed his wife and then cut his arms with
a razor. He will live. Domestic trouble.
George Kellogg, 30, New Hartford,
Conn., father of Clara Louise Kellogg,
the celebrated prima donna, is dead.

YOUNGERS MAY GO FREE.

Emergency Is Recommended for the Ne-
torious Prisoners.

The efforts of the friends of the Young-
ers to secure their release from the Min-
nesota penitentiary are at last appar-
ently to be crowned with success. For many
years the friends of these men have gone
regularly to Minnesota to present to the
Governor and Legislature a plea in be-
half of the convicts, but until recently
the efforts have been fruitless. A meet-
ing was held out.
The crime for
which they were in-
carcerated was so das-
tardly, the anxiety
to maintain the
good reputation of
the State for law
and order was so
decided that nei-
ther the people nor
the legislators of Minnesota would pay
the slightest attention to any propo-
sition looking to their release. Now, how-
ever, the Minnesota board of prison-
ers has unanimously recommended the
parole of the celebrated bandits, who
have been in prison twenty-five years.

Cole, James and Bob Younger were
imprisoned for their raid on the Bank of
Northfield in September, 1876. The
James brothers, Jesse and Frank, escap-
ed to Missouri. Two members of the
gang were killed and Bob Younger died
in prison.

There were six Younger brothers, one
of whom died in childhood. They were
the sons of Col. Henry W. Younger, a
wealthy Southerner, who moved to Cass
County, Missouri, in 1830. When the
war broke out the Younger property was
raided first by one
side and then the
other. The boys,
in revenge for the
injuries inflicted
upon their father,
became guerrillas
and created so
many enemies
that pardon was
denied them at the
close of the war.
They then joined with the James bro-
thers and began a long series of bank and
train robberies. The most famous de-
tective was sent to hunt them, and was
in turn hunted themselves. In one of
these fights John Younger was killed, but
after he had fallen from his saddle he
rallied and killed the detective who had
shot him. At the time of the Northfield
robbery the Youngers might have escap-
ed had they not stopped to assist a
wounded companion. The James boys
wanted to kill the wounded man, but the
Youngers would not listen to the propo-
sition. The James boys then pushed on
and escaped, while the Youngers, in try-
ing to get the wounded man away, were
surrounded and captured.

STOCK VALUES ARE HIGH.

Table Showing How Values Have
Greatly Advanced.

The following table relates its own
story of growth of fortunes, presenting
the value attached to leading railway and
industrial securities eight months ago,
the high prices achieved during their re-
cent boom and the closing quotations for
the week:

	September.	High.	Friday.
Atchafalpa	1900	235	240
Atchafalpa pfd.	107	108	107
Atchafalpa 4s	114	114	114
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	47	87	77
Burlington	120	193	191
Delaware and Hudson	109	183	180
Great Northern	100	140	137
Missouri Pacific	40	118	108
New York Central	120	170	164
Northwestern	100	118	108
Pacific Coast	45	100	100
Rock Island	100	100	100
Union Pacific	53	133	112
Wabash pfd.	10	45	37
Wabash 4s	10	45	37
Wabash 5s	10	45	37
Consolidated Gas	104	238	218
General Electric	123	234	220
Pacific Mail	27	47	39

Railroad earnings, export movements
and bank resources have increased im-
mensely, but not in proportion with the
upward movement in stocks. Secretary
Gage and other officials of the govern-
ment explain the rise in stock values as
due in a large measure to the vast in-
crease in money, cheapening its relative
value. That the banks have not entered
into the wild spirit of speculation with
their trust funds is shown by the fact
that against the \$900,000,000 now out-
standing there was nearly \$800,000,000 in
loans last year.

There is now in the federal treasury an
accumulation of gold, silver, United
States notes and treasury notes, exclu-
sive of the \$150,000,000 reserve, total
cash and deposits of \$230,457,119, against
\$212,252,301 last year.

CHINA WILLING TO PAY.

Sure Revenues Are Diminishing and
Time Must Be Granted.

The Chinese plenipotentiaries have
sent to the ministers their answer to the
demand for 450,000,000 taels (\$327,000,000).
The Chinese reply states that China
has not the slightest intention of trying
to escape from the payment of her just
obligations, that she is pledged to pay
all the legitimate expenses of the allies
and all damages actually incurred by for-
eigners during the recent troubles, and
will do so.

After dwelling at length upon the di-
minishing revenue of the country and the
great number of outstanding obligations
of the country, the plenipotentiaries pro-
posed to set aside 15,000,000 taels (\$10,000,000) annually out of 70,000,000 taels
(\$50,000,000) to be paid to the powers
in monthly installments until the sum
agreed upon is made up. Those best ac-
quainted with the condition of the Chi-
nese treasury are impressed with the
fact that the country can do no more.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

Methodist Episcopal Church—Pastor, A.
Orrel Alexander, Preaching, 10:30 a. m.
and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sab-
bath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 8:30
p. m. Junior League, 8:45 p. m. Tuesday
Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Gulchard, Pastor. Regular Services every
2nd and 4th Sunday in the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 12
o'clock and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 every Sun-
day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Becker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. and every Wednes-
day at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regu-
lar services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 855, F. & A. M.,
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.
J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 940, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.
A. H. WISNOR, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 169, meets on
the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the af-
ternoon. Mrs. E. ECKHART, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120—
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
R. D. CONNOR, E. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—
Meets every Tuesday evening.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 31, Union Life Guards,
meet every first and third Saturdays in
W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.

P. D. BECKES, Adjutant.

GRAYFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—
Meets every Saturday evening.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 88, meets Wednesday evening
on or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. F. NARRIN, W. M.

MISS ETTA COVETNEY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 720—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.
E. SPANES, C. R.

E. MATSON, R. S.

GRAYFORD HIVE, No. 600, I. O. T. M.—Meets
first and third Friday of each month.

Mrs. GEORGE DEER, Lady Com.

Mrs. L. L. JONES, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 16, Ladies of the G.
A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening
in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President.

EPHIE LUMINGTON, Secretary.

H. A. HANSEN, G. O.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G.
A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening
in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President.

EPHIE LUMINGTON, Secretary.

H. A. HANSEN, G. O.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 16, Ladies of the G.
A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening
in each month. MARILDA SMITH, President.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

HIS HOUSE BLOWN UP.

AKRON POLICE OFFICER EXCITES
HATRED OF LAWBREAKERS.

**Dynamite Placed Under Residence Does
Damage, but Kills No One—Several
Suspects Under Arrest—Good Outlook
for Prisoners Reported by Bradstreet's.**

The house of Policeman William J. Bruner at Akron, Ohio, was wrecked by an explosion of dynamite, but he and the other members of the family escaped injury, although everything in the house was demolished. The deed, it is believed, was prompted by revenge, and a dozen men and boys are under custody on suspicion and the police think they have the guilty ones among the number. They are suspected of being lawbreakers, whom Officer Bruner has been active in trying to capture. The dynamite had been placed against the side of the house next to the room in which Mr. and Mrs. Bruner slept. The room was wrecked, but Mr. and Mrs. Bruner were not injured, although their bed was covered with debris. Their 2-year-old baby, which was sleeping in a small bed, was missing when Mr. Bruner jumped out to find it. The child was found at the other end of the room, under a mass of wreckage, unharmed, while the bed had been hurled out into the yard.

CEREAL CROP IS PROMISING.

Bradstreet's Weekly Report Gives Good Outlook for Produce.
Bradstreet's says: "Aside from a quite perceptible increase of the price of wheat in labor circles, there are no changes to record in the general trade or agricultural situation. Business at present the country over is of a reasonable order character with, wholesalers in dry goods, clothing and similar lines, but the volume of business is not so large as collections are reported likewise. The basic factors underlying the situation continue largely of a favorable character. Notable in this respect is the crop situation, particularly for the cereals. The backward spring and lack of rain in some sections have militated against the growth of cotton, but improvement is noted even in this respect. The industries are active."

PROGRESS OF THE RACE.

Standing of League Clubs in Contest for the Pennant.
Following is the standing of the clubs in the National League:
W. L. W. L.
Cincinnati . . . 13 Philadelphia . . . 11
New York . . . 10 Brooklyn . . . 9
Pittsburgh . . . 12 St. Louis . . . 9
Boston . . . 9 Chicago . . . 10
Standings in the American League are as follows:
W. L. W. L.
Detroit . . . 16 Boston . . . 8
Cleveland . . . 10 Milwaukee . . . 8
Baltimore . . . 11 Philadelphia . . . 6
Washington . . . 17 Cleveland . . . 6

FIREMAN DASHED TO DEATH.

**Falls Sixty Feet from a Building While
Trying to Stop a Fire.**
While fighting a fire which threatened destruction to the five-story brick building at 1101 to 1115 Olive street, St. Louis, Edward Green, assistant fireman of engine company No. 22, slipped from a line of hose upon which he was descending from the roof to a ladder and was dashed to death on the stone pavement sixty feet below. A moment after Green fell to his death four other firemen, caught in the same trap, made the perilous descent on the hose in safety.

Big Lock-Out Is Started.

Nearly 20,000 bricklayers in the employ of contractors who are members of the Masons and Builders' Association have been locked out in New York. President Otto M. T. DeLoach of the Masons and Builders' Association said the lock-out was primarily caused by the refusal of the bricklayers' association to abide by the finding of an arbitration committee concerning a dispute which arose between the masons and the bosses a few weeks ago.

Launch Hit Warship.

Amid the booming of the guns of the warship the launch of thousands of steam whistles and the cheering of 50,000 people, the battleship Ohio took its first dip into the sea at San Francisco. Miss Barber, a niece of Mrs. McKinley, pressed the button that released the big hull and Miss Helen Desha of Ohio gave to the new fighting machine its name.

Dynamite Plot for President.

A dozen sticks of dynamite and the electric apparatus for firing them were discovered in the basement of the Washington Street Chinese Theater in San Francisco, which the presidential party had been invited to attend.

Earthquake Felt in Ohio.

Distinct shocks of earthquake were felt the other night in Ironton, Wellston and other Ohio cities, but no damage was done.

Poisoner Sentenced to Die.

Judge Griffith at Huntsville, Tenn., sentenced Riley Love to suffer the death penalty on June 2. Love was convicted of poisoning his 9-year-old stepson.

Seven Burned to Death in a Workhouse.

In a fire which destroyed the workhouse at Stafford, England, seven of the eleven aged inmates were burned to death.

Kills Denver Water Project.

The project for a city water plant in Denver, for which a bond issue of \$5,000,000 had been authorized after a referendum vote, was knocked out by the City Council. The contract which had been made with Eastern bankers to float the issue was annulled.

Goes Over Niagara Falls.

Man 70 years of age, supposed to be William Garthhouse of Ontario, committed suicide by leaping into Niagara falls in the presence of hundreds of visitors.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

RUSE WINS A WIFE.

**Bristol, Ill., Couple Separated, but
Finally Elude Objectors.**
Romantic adventures of George G. Hunt, involving his marriage in Chicago to Miss Charlotte King of Bristol, Ill., the chief business of a bride's recent wedding with kidnapping and the subsequent separation of the young couple, culminated at the bride's home at Bristol on a recent night. Determined to obtain possession of his wife, Hunt entered the King home, engaged the parents in a quarrel with one of his friends and escaped with his wife, who is 10 years old, in a buggy. The parents, protested against their daughter's marriage to Hunt, and after the couple had been married in Chicago it was declared that they should be separated. On learning of the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Walker came to Chicago in search of the couple and found their daughter living with friends in Evanston. They took her home with them. Meantime Mrs. Walker had secured a warrant against Hunt, charging him with kidnapping. Hunt drove up to the Walker residence in a buggy just after supper the other night. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Harry Eckles. While Eckles engaged in discussion with the parents Hunt secured his bride and escaped out a side door. He then drove away with her.

FEARS HE KILLED A COMRADE.

**Soldier Who Started to Run Away
After the Assault Surrendered.**
Louis Deman, a member of Company D, Second United States Infantry, surrendered himself to Marshal Drushal of Orrville, Ohio. Deman said he had assaulted a comrade, Daniel Ferris, with a knife while the latter was asleep in the barracks at Columbus, Ohio, recently, and he feared he had killed Ferris. He said he had started to run away, but concluded it would be best to return and take the consequences. He was held under guard, and nothing about the assault. They believe Deman is demented. While in Cuba he committed an assault upon a fellow soldier, and he was confined in the guardhouse for several months. It is supposed that Deman is still brooding over this trouble.

MOB THREATENS A KIDNAPER.

**Farmers Attempt to Lynch a Tramp
Who Has Taken Year-Old Boy.**
Because he had the 3-year-old son of Alexander Gibbs of Olmstead township, Ohio, in his possession two miles from the boy's home, an unknown tramp was dragged to the near woods by a crowd of angry farmers who had come in search of the boy. Explaining his possession of the boy, the tramp said he found him wandering around on the railroad tracks. This story was not believed, and the farmers started for the woods with the tramp, with the intention of lynching him. Cooler heads prevailed, however, and the tramp was released, with a warning to avoid the neighborhood hereafter.

Plan to Abduct the Sultan.

The papers of Vienna publish alleged details of a plot hatched by members of the Young Turkey party to kidnap Abdul Hamid and to proclaim his younger brother, Prince Mohamed Rehad, Sultan. It is asserted that the plot was frustrated by the Sultan's secretary, Zeynep Bey, and many persons supposed to be connected with it have been arrested.

Woman Famous in War a Suicide.

Mrs. Mary Leonard, known as "Frances Mary," a heroine of the Civil War and one of the most picturesque figures produced during the rebellion, committed suicide at Pittsburgh, Pa., by taking poison. Mrs. Leonard served with the Pennsylvania volunteers, doing service in a number of battles, for which she received a medal for bravery.

Bank President Is Missing.

Friends fear that Fred H. Bacon, president of the Canton, S. D., State Bank, which closed its doors, has fled and some intimate that he has committed suicide. He left Canton shortly before the bank failed, ostensibly for the purpose of going to Minneapolis to procure financial aid.

Bank Clerk Is Shot \$20,000.

Lured to ruin by the prospects of sudden wealth, Edward L. Chetwood, receiving teller for the International Banking house of Brova Brothers & Co., is imprisoned in New York police headquarters, having confessed to embezzlements amounting to \$20,187.50.

Two Killed on Union Pacific.

The second section of the Union Pacific freight train No. 11 was wrecked three miles east of Sharon Springs, Kan. The engineer and brakeman were killed. The track for a distance of sixty feet had been washed out, and the engine and two cars went over an embankment.

Wrecked on a Reef.

News has been received by the steamer Moana of the wreck of the American schooner Nelson Nicholson of Tacoma, bound for San Francisco, in the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about sixty miles from Noumea, New Caledonia. All hands were saved.

Fatal Accident at Buffalo.

One man was shocked to death by electricity and two of his companions who tried to rescue him from the spluttering wires were severely burned the other day in the first fatal accident at the Pan-American Exposition grounds at Buffalo.

Prepares for World's Fair.

To take care of its increasing business and to prepare for the world's fair, the Burlington Railroad Company is planning an extensive system of terminals and yards in North St. Louis at an estimated cost of \$1,000,000.

Many Boer Buildings Burned.

A parliamentary paper just issued shows that 634 farm buildings, mills, cottages and hotels were burned in the Orange River Colony and the Transvaal from June, 1900, to the end of January, 1901.

Paid Bills and Shot Himself.

After dressing in his best clothes and paying his bills, George W. Harden, the janitor of the Nathan Littauer hospital, Gloversville, N. Y., committed suicide by shooting himself. Disappointment in love is said to have been the cause.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.55; sheep, shipping grades, \$3.00 to \$5.55; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2, 22c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 51c to 52c; butter, choice creamery, 17c to 18c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 11c; potatoes, 34c to 45c per bushel.
Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, choice light, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.
St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$5.80; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.
Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.15; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.70; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 52c to 53c.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 41c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; clover seed, prime, \$6.50.
Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 3, 43c to 44c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; rye, No. 1, 53c to 54c; barley, No. 2, 55c to 56c; pot, mixed, \$4.00.
Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping, steers, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, common to extra, \$4.50 to \$5.20.
York—Cattle, \$3.75 to \$5.70; hogs, \$3.00 to \$5.15; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 72c to 73c; corn, No. 2, 42c to 43c; oats, No. 2, 23c to 24c; butter, creamery, 18c to 19c; eggs, western, 12c to 13c.

KILLED BY HER SCHOOLMATES.

**Harbor Beach, Mich., Is Stirred by a
Tragedy Among Children.**
Blanche Reynolds, aged 7, died at Harbor Beach, Mich., as the result of an injury to her spine. She was waylaid by schoolmates on her way from school, it is charged, and pounded with a club. Her 9-year-old brother was also assaulted. Hattie Harriman, aged 14, is under arrest, charged with the latter assault, but no other arrests have been made. Feeling is tense over the alleged assault on the girl, and the names of the other children implicated have been kept secret. The little Reynolds girl belonged to one of the best families in the village and was popular with her schoolmates, but in some way it is said she incurred the enmity of the older girls. Before she died she told her parents the names of the children who had assaulted her.

TRAGEDY ON A TOWN FARM.

**John Monteth Kills His Uncle Phil-
more Gladson Near Lovell.**
John Monteth, living west of Lovell, Iowa, shot and instantly killed his uncle, Philmore Gladson. The trouble arose over a pole which was in a shed on Monteth's farm. Mr. Gladson broke open a lock and started to remove the pole, when Mrs. Monteth protested and Gladson struck her with his fist, knocking her down. Mr. Monteth came up and Gladson struck him with a single-barreled revolver which was in a closet. Gladson at Gladson and killed him. Monteth gave himself up to the officers. He is 20 years of age and has been married one year.

Court Appoints a Receiver.

Frank Rockefeller has secured the appointment of a receiver for the Siegel Sanders Live Stock Commission Company of Kansas City, in which he is largely interested. Judge Abbott, appointed Utey Wedge of Joplin, Mo., receiver, with full power to take charge of all the business and affairs of the company.

Capture Two Noted Robbers.

Clinton E. Worden, a porch climber and crook of national notoriety, and Edward C. Worden were arrested in Chicago. The men confessed that they had committed burglaries in various parts of the city, and in their room was found jewelry valued at \$600.

Split in Zion.

Five hundred individuals who have hitherto been adherents of John Alexander Dowie of Chicago have rebelled and left Zion because the general overseer has declared that he was an angel and a reincarnation of the prophet Elijah.

Relieve for Keith.

Joseph Keith, convicted of the murder of Nora Kifer and now in the Michigan City, Ind., penitentiary awaiting execution, has been granted a respite until November. All arrangements had been completed for the hanging.

Big Strike in Lima Field.

The biggest oil strike in the world in the Lima field in months was brought in on the Dan Heffner lease, near Westminster, Ohio. The well is said to be good for 800 barrels a day.

Will Double Reward if Necessary.

Edward A. Cudahy of Omaha is quoted as saying he will, if necessary, double his reward of \$25,000 to secure the capture of Pat Crowe, the alleged kidnaper of his son.

Call Ragtime "Unmusical Rot."

Federation of Musicians, in session at Denver, called ragtime "musical rot" and pledged the organization to work to check their popularity.

Rob Robbery in Albany.

Not followed an attempt of the Union Traction Company in Albany, N. Y., to resume the operation of a portion of its electric street railway system which had been tied up by the strike employees.

TRAGEDY AND DEEP MYSTERY.

**Woman Commits Murder and Disap-
pears on Fire Escape.**
James F. Ayres of Port Arthur, Mich., was found dead in his room at a hotel in Washington. He had been shot in several places about the body and the police claim he was murdered by a woman. Ayres was 21 years old, belonged to a well-to-do family in Grand Rapids, Mich., and was a clerk in the census bureau. Coroner Nevitt examined the body and concluded from the nature of the wounds in the leg and arm that the shots may have been fired by some other person than the victim. Bloodstains were found on the fire escape in front of the hotel building and a neighbor claims to have seen a woman descending the escape immediately after the shots had been heard. Screams of "help" were heard about 2 o'clock in the morning by one of the roomers, but it was not until 8 o'clock that any importance was attached to them and a policeman was summoned.

FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

**Steamer Owensboro Is Destroyed at
Evansville, Ky.**
The steamer Owensboro, a towboat owned by the Green River Coal Transportation Company of Evansville, Ind., was burned to the water's edge at Calhoun, Ky., on a recent night, and four lives were lost. The boat was in a towage when it was struck by a fire which broke out about 11 p. m. and spread with great rapidity. Captain Eastman and Engineer Robinson of Evansville narrowly escaped with their lives. The two firemen, named Greenhaw and Brown, were killed. The boat was loaded with two hundred tons of coal. A large tow of lumber was attached to the boat, but was cut loose and saved. The boat is a complete loss, and was valued at \$6,000.

SHOT WHILE COUNTING CASH.

**Paying Teller of New Orleans Bank
Seems to Be \$18,000 Short.**
Philip Schumacher, paying teller of the Teutonic Bank, New Orleans, was shot in the calf of the leg while at work in the bank counting the cash previous to a meeting of the finance committee, the other evening. When assistance came he was lying on the floor, bleeding. A pistol money bag and money scattered on the floor. An examination of the bank's books seems to point to a shortage of \$18,000. Although the wound of Paying Teller Schumacher is not dangerous, he became delirious and his doctor said he spoke of being attacked.

FIRE DESTROYS MATCH PLANT.

**Flames Consume Quantities of Stock
in Factory at Walkerville, Ont.**
Fire early the other morning totally destroyed the entire plant of the Walkerville, Ont., match factory, consisting of a three-story brick factory and a one-story warehouse. A large quantity of match stock in the yards adjoining the buildings. The total loss is given by Peter Stelmus of Detroit, one of the partners in the concern, at \$115,000, with \$75,000 insurance. About 100 men were employed.

Settlement with Indians.

John Buddee, a reliable Indian from the Pine point country of Minnesota, says a complete settlement is being effected of his tribesmen's difficulties with the logging companies. The Indians have consented to let the logs go upon the promise of the Commonwealth Logging Company of France that a rescue will be made. The Indians are dispersing and no further trouble is anticipated.

Kansas Needs 20,000 Harvest Hands.

L. D. Bland, wheat grower of Pratt County, declared that Kansas would need the services of 20,000 men from other States to help in saving the big wheat crop. Bland held a conference with railroad officials, who agreed to make a special rate to harvest hands in the middle West.

Thinks It's a Genuine Rubens.

Robert W. Kilduff of Chicago, manager of the Stock Exchange building, has made the Indians a large quantity of oil painting which he bought at a sale of household effects seized for rent, and which cost him \$15. Art experts, including Alfred Chantain, a New York critic, say it is a genuine Rubens and worth \$15,000.

Train Wreckers Fail.

A dastardly attempt was made to wreck a fast passenger train on the Wash Railroad by placing a pile of ties across the track a mile east of Wyant, Ind. A slow freight unexpectedly preceded the flyer and the obstructions were discovered.

Blooded in Albany.

Martin at Albany fired on a mob of strikers and sympathizers. A merchant was killed in front of his store, another citizen and a non-union man fatally wounded and several others more or less hurt.

Negro Killed by a Mob.

A mob of masked men went to a house occupied by Lee Key, colored, near Knoxville, Ark., and at daybreak they forced their way in and killed him. It is charged he had been terrorizing other negroes.

Officer Kills a Convict.

James Lee, colored, a convict from St. Joseph County, sent up for larceny, was killed by Night Officer Herriek of the Michigan City, Ind., State prison, after he had murderously attacked the officer with an iron bar.

Lynchers Shoot Wrong Man.

A negro, supposed to be James Brown, charged with assaulting Miss Della Garrett of Springfield, Mo., and killed by a number of white men near Leeds, Ala. The coroner is of the opinion that the wrong man has been killed.

Hurt in a Trolley Wreck.

An open trolley car, in which were packed about 115 persons, got away from the motorman near Port Lee, N. J., and dashed down Lehigh hill. Every person on the car was bruised and three were seriously hurt.

Marriage Stirrs the Elite.

Cincinnati society was stirred by the announcement that Miss Marjorie Harmon, daughter of Judson Harmon, ex-Attorney General of the United States, was secretly married to George Heckle of Boston.

RIISING FROM RUINS.

STRIKEN CITY OF JACKSON-
VILLE TO BE REBUILT.

The Great Fire Which Wiped Out 148
Blocks, Rendered 10,000 People
Homeless and Inflicted a Money Loss
of \$10,500,000.

Jacksonville, Fla., is slowly arising from the debris of the recent great destruction, which a mighty conflagration swept over the place, wiping out 148 blocks of buildings, inflicting a monetary loss of \$10,500,000, rendering 10,000 people homeless and inflicting a money loss of \$10,500,000.

The fire, which entailed such a heavy loss upon Jacksonville was the worst in the history of the State. With the rapidity and fierceness of prairie fire sweeping over the sun-dried plains, or of a forest fire among invading pine trees, the flames passed over a section of the city thirteen blocks wide and two miles in length, embracing in the same consuming breath the proudest and most substantial buildings equally as the most unpretentious negro dwelling. Fanned by a strong wind, the flames leaped into the air for hundreds of feet, and bending over in the form of archways attacked buildings several rods away, leaving the intervening structures to be consumed at will. Against the advance of the conflagration at its height man's efforts were futile. Water turned into steam in the terrific heat and even dynamite was unable to open gaps over which the flames could not reach. Finally, like a monster with appetite satiated, the flames died down and the most destructive fire in the history of Florida, became a memory of sorrow.

Origin of the Fire.

The fire broke out before 1 o'clock in the afternoon at the plant of the Cleveland Fiber Company, where some fiber drying on a platform was ignited by falling soot from the chimney of a negro cottage. The start was an unfortunate one, for the fiber building was lit by the fire and the surrounding buildings—the humble dwellings of the negroes—were highly inflammable. Right here the fire department lost its grip on the fire. The flames quickly spread from the fiber plant to the negro dwellings, and soon a dozen of the latter were burning.

The course of the fire lay eastward along Beaver, Ashley and Church streets to Hogan's creek, dipping out of its way here and there to lick up a block or two, but ever burning with accelerating speed and intensity. When it reached John street, which runs at right angles to Hogan's river and Beaver street, it was at its height, and so terrific was the heat that men could do nothing but look helplessly on. The draught created by the intense heat carried portions of roofs, chimneys and other high buildings into the air, whence they fell blocks distant, to start fresh fires.

At this time the fire department began using dynamite in blowing up houses, hoping thereby to create spaces over which the flames could not spread. But their work was futile. The very air seemed to be on fire. Millions of sparks were carried into the air, to descend in a fiery rain, and buildings far in advance of the dynamite brigade broke into flame.

In succession the Windsor Hotel and the St. James' hotel were consumed and the hotel of Trinity M. E. Church, the opera house and other substantial buildings.

When Main street was reached another inflammable section presented itself for destruction. Paint shops, with quantities of stored oils, were numerous here and they burst into flames. Then came a hardware store, containing powder and dynamite. These exploded with terrific force and the air was filled for a time with bullets, as the flames discharged cartridge after cartridge. The firemen were driven away and the flames gained fresh energy. Down the street they spread with the rapidity of a train of fire and soon five blocks of Bay street were burning furiously. Finally at the corner of Bay street and Laurel the spread of the flames was checked.

At the churches in the city were destroyed. Among other notable buildings burned are the municipal building, fire department building, the armory, the Duval court house, the jail, the criminal court house and the County Clerk's office.

Victim Had Disappeared from Home

Some of the mystery concerning the whereabouts of Rev. Edward S. Phillips of St. Gabriel's Church, Hazelton, Pa., who disappeared from his home two weeks ago, has been cleared up. A body found Thursday night in a house in Ninth avenue, New York City, has been identified as that of the priest, and the police are working on the theory that he was murdered. Kirk Stanley, a massage operator, in whose rooms the body was found, is locked up suspected of being connected with the crime. The body was not discovered until decomposition was well advanced. Father Phillips had been away from Hazelton for about two weeks, presumably on a vacation.

Father Phillips was a prominent member of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Elks. He took an active part in settling the A. O. U. difficulties a few years ago. He was a strong temperance advocate and his influence with the men of all nationalities, who make up the population of the anthracite region, was recognized by miners and mine workers alike. His participation in the settlement of the miners' strike of last year is still fresh in the minds of the public.

Told in a Few Lines.

Parsons, Kan., men have a shirt waist club.
Two negroes froze to death in North Carolina mountains.
Shah of Persia is suffering with illness of the lungs and kidneys.

Albert Rouleau, 18, Philadelphia, drank seven glasses of beer, died.
Mary Hayes, Uniontown, Pa., was hanged for murdering a neighbor.

Benj. Hancock, McKeesport, Pa., leaped against an electric light pole, dead.
Mrs. Emma Van Epps, 70, a bride of two months, killed herself, Youngstown, Ohio.

Millionaire George Crocker's fine residence, New York, was electrically destroyed by fire.

W.S. LYMAN J. GAGE IS DEAD.

Wife of the Secretary of the Treasury
Slips Into the Final Sleep.

Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, died at 9:30 o'clock Friday evening at her home in Washington, D. C. The immediate cause of death was heart failure, a result of wasted strength due to an attack of the grip. Mrs. Gage was conscious almost to the last moment. At the final moment there were present at her bedside her husband, her daughter, Mrs. Pierce of Evanston, Ill., Dr. Johnston and a trained nurse.

Mrs. Gage was taken ill on March 11 while on a visit to her daughter. On that day she wrote the Secretary that she had had a chill and that the doctor had ordered her to bed. For ten days she remained ill at Evanston and then recovered sufficiently to go to Washington. Immediately upon her arrival she suffered a relapse and went to bed again, never to rise. Rheumatism supervened, accompanied by low and persistent fever. Her strength gradually wasted, and for several weeks Secretary Gage has lived in the shadow of the approaching death of his helpmeet.

Mrs. Gage was loved by all who knew her. Though never fond of formal society, since going to Washington she had endeavored to do her duty as the second lady of the cabinet. During the past winter Mrs. Gage, wife of the Secretary of State, has been in mourning, and this had thrown more than the usual burden upon Mrs. Gage. But friends of the family deny that devotion to social duties had anything to do with the breaking down of her health.

Marriage Has Its Romance.

Mrs. Gage was Miss Cornelia Lansing of Albany, N. Y., a member of one of the well-known families of the East. As a very young woman she became the bride of Lloyd G. Gage, a brother of Lyman J. Gage. Lloyd Gage had been a semi-invalid for many years and in a few years became more frail and weak and the climate of Colorado was sought with the hopes that it might give new life to the sufferer. He soon died, however, leaving his widow in the very prime of life. Lyman J. Gage had likewise married, and shortly after the death of his brother's sister-in-law, death entered his family, and left him a widower. Mr. Gage was then an employee of a bank.

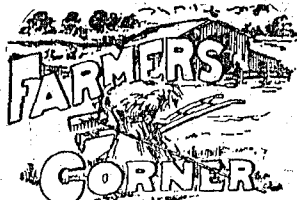
Since the death of the brother Mr. Gage and his sister-in-law had been in correspondence, the grief of both proving a bond of friendship and sympathy. However, there had been little exchange of sentiment and the story goes that the betrothal finally came by telegraph. A letter from Mr. Gage to his sister-in-law told her that after mature deliberation he had come to the conclusion that she was the woman to be his wife. Heartily hoping that she agreed with him. If so, he begged her to telegraph him the one word "Yes." If she did not answer was necessary. The marriage followed at the home of a relative in Denver and was a most happy one.

DEATH CLAIMS EDWIN F. UHL.

**Former Ambassador Finally Succumbs
in a Long and Gallant Struggle.**
Edwin F. Uhl, died at his country home, Waldheim, near Grand Rapids, Mich., at 12:20 Friday afternoon. Around his bedside were gathered members of his family and family physicians, who watched the end of what had been a long and gallant struggle. For more than a year Mr. Uhl had been failing, and nothing but his splendid constitution so long deferred the end.

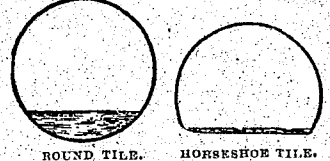
Edwin F. Uhl, assistant Secretary of State during the second Cleveland administration and later United States ambassador at Berlin, was born in Utah, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1841. His parents removed to Michigan two years later and located on a farm near Ypsilanti, where Mr. Uhl was brought up. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1862, studied law and began his practice in Ypsilanti and after a term as prosecuting attorney of Washtenaw County he removed in 1870 to Grand Rapids. Almost immediately Mr. Uhl took a foremost position in the Kent County bar and among his clients were railroads, large corporations and estates. Always a Democrat, he was twice elected Mayor of Grand Rapids and repeatedly declined places in the Democratic ticket for Governor and Congress.

In 1893 Mr. Uhl accepted the appointment as assistant Secretary of State and was very close to the administration in several important international transactions. He continued in Washington two years and then went to Berlin as United States ambassador to remain until the close of the administration. He returned to Grand Rapids to resume



FARMERS' CORNER.

Title and the Laying of It.
Horseshoe tile are not as good for the purpose of draining as round tile, says a correspondent of Country Gentleman. While they would be reasonably sure to stay in place if properly laid, they are not as efficient as round tile. The reason they are not as efficient is shown in the cut. If but a small stream of water is flowing, it spreads out over the entire flat surface of the horseshoe tile, and there is not depth enough of water to cause the removal of silt or sediment which may accumulate. It is far more difficult to lay horseshoe tile and do good work than to lay round tile. If the round tile does not make a tight joint with its neighbor, it may be turned until a place is found where the joint is reasonably satisfactory. If the horseshoe tile does not fit with its neighbor, then the shovel must be used and earth removed or filled in as the occasion may require. If horseshoe tile are used, they will do better work if they are laid with the flat tile up, for then conditions as to flow of the water are produced which are exactly like those present with the round tile. When round tile are laid, it is well to lay a piece of common tarred building paper over the joint before filling in with earth. No matter how tight the joint is made there is



always a slight opening, and there is a possibility that soil may pass into the tile and obstruct the passage. After the tile are placed a small piece of building paper laid over the joint just before replacing the earth will insure against obstruction.

The Round Silo.
As every student of mathematics knows, the circle is the shortest line which can inclose any given area. When the material for building a silo is an important object to be considered, the round silo will contain more than any other that can be built at the same cost for lumber, and this is the better form for many, but we think not for all. A silo built in the barn taking one or more of the bays used for hay, and extending from the cellar floor, if there is a barn cellar, to near the roof, can often be put in at small cost, simply by lining the outer walls and making strong partitions on the inner sides, and the space so taken up will not be needed for hay unless the stock kept is to be increased, as the ensilage in it will feed more animals than all the hay that could be packed in it, as farmers now say their hay. Of course we are not speaking of baled hay, because the farmers do not often bale hay that they intend to feed out at home. But a cubic foot of ensilage in a silo eighteen to twenty-five feet deep will average to weigh about forty pounds, which is a fair amount to give a cow each day with the hay and grain that should go with it, and a farmer can very easily figure how large a space would be needed to provide food for his stock. Many of them could not as easily figure the solid contents of a round silo if given dimensions, though they may have children who have graduated from high school who could do so. But the silo in the barn requires but little extra lumber and no extra roof, and it keeps the food very near where it is wanted. Those who have limited capital often have to choose the cheaper way if it is not the better way.—New England Farmer.

Clover and Corn for Stock.
If one could raise good crops every year of clover and corn, there would be little difficulty in providing stock with suitable food, says a Michigan farmer. Clover I regard as a double ration, taking the place really of hay and grain. It is possible to winter horses and stock on clover without producing any ill effects or reducing them much in weight and strength. This I would not advocate except as an experiment or in an emergency. What our stock needs is variety, and while clover might supply both hay and grain constituents there would be the possibility of inducing sickness and poor appetite from the lack of variety. Clover, of course, produces a direct beneficial effect upon the soil and adds to it more than the corn takes away. Persistent cultivation of corn on any field must in time reduce the soil fertility to such a low point that succeeding crops will suffer. With clover as a part of a rotation there would be little chance of such soil degeneration.

Grass Mothers.
It seems to be a principle in breeding that when two animals of different breeds are mated, the influence of the one which is the nearest pure bred, if both are in equal vigor and strength, will be the most potent in its effects upon the offspring. If one is weak or in poor condition, the other may attain the ascendancy, as surely will be the case with the one that is of a pure breed and the other only a grade. When both are equal in breeding and health, it is unsafe to predict which parent the offspring will most resemble, as it may vary according to their condition at the time of mating. This will explain why many who have begun to grade up their herds by the use of a pure bred male have succeeded better than those who have tried to effect a cross between two good breeds. And this is true of poultry as of animals.

The Pen-Louse.
We hear of some who say they will not try to grow green peas this year, because they lost their crop last year by the aphids or plant lice on the vines. We would not advise them to plant them for two reasons. If the insects come on so abundantly as to threaten destruction of the crop, we would plow them in, which would destroy every insect, and

the green crop would be a good fertilizer on which to grow some other late crop, as winter beets or cabbages, or to set tomatoes, or to sow spinach or kale for next spring. But more than that these plagues of plant lice are seldom troublesome more than two or three years in succession, often disappearing as suddenly as they came, while if no peas are to be found they can as well live on the clover as on peas. If there are peas they prefer them to clover, and they are destroyed with the peas.—Exchange.

Fasting or Buying Feed.
Where the farmer grows the fodder and grain for his animals he is justified in feeling that it has cost less than if he had paid the cash for it in the market if he has been successful in getting good crops. He has made a market for his own labor, the labor of his team and use of tools, and for the manure that was a waste product of his stock. All of that forms a part of his profit, and the crops may be sold to him for the cheapest feed for him to use. He may be able to sell it and purchase other food materials that would give him enough better results to repay him for the labor of drawing both ways. Bran and gluten feed produce so much more milk than corn meal that he may sell the corn he has raised, and buy the other feeds which he does not raise. Other foods are better for hens than the corn, or even than oats. The man who tries to be so independent as neither to buy nor sell, had better set up a hand loom and a cobbler's bench, to save spending money for clothing. We could fatten hogs and cattle on turnips and onions cheaper when we sold them and bought our corn than we could to have fed the roots, and we thought cheaper than if we had grown the corn.—Exchange.

Weights and Measures.
The old saying that "a pint is a pound all the world round" does not hold good with the many grain feeds. They vary much, and as the papers when giving balanced rations usually express themselves in pounds, while the farmer usually feeds by measure, dipping it up with the handy two-quart measure, it may be well to know just what a quart weighs. We copy from the Rural New Yorker this table, which we think is nearly accurate for weights of a quart. Coarse wheat bran 1/2 pound, coarse wheat middlings 4/5 pound, wheat, mixed feed, 3/5 pound, fine wheat middlings 1/2 pound, linseed meal the same, gluten feed 1/2 pound, corn meal and cotton seed 1/2 pounds each. To dip up a measure full of fine middlings is to give more than twice as much as to use the same dish full of coarse bran, which may be a good reason why many get the best results from feeding the finer grain, while corn meal weighs three times as much as the bran.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

A Notion Worth Attention.
Prevention of oat smut by hot treatment of the seed is a new idea advanced by the Oregon station. Seed was heated in a laboratory hot air sterilizer. It was found that exposure to heat in a wide range (from 130 degrees to 200 degrees F.) for ten minutes did not affect germination. It is suggested that hop and fruit driers could be used for this purpose. It does away with all the apparatus needed in the hot water and chemical solution treatment and obviates trouble of drying the seed and the danger of injury to the seed through germination, mold or decay, which may occur with the wet method. In one instance seed so treated produced but a single head affected with smut, and this might have come from one kernel of accidentally untreated seed.

Ration for Hogs.
I don't think it profitable or necessary to give a pig all the milk it can drink to produce the most rapid growth, says S. P. Barber, in National Stockman. I mostly dilute the milk from one-third to one-half with water, and then by the addition of foods rich in protein (those foods which produce the blood and bone material) I can develop a pig very rapidly. Pigs should be fed bulky foods, such as coarse bran. Buffalo gluten feed, oats, chop, etc. I never feed corn to a pig under five months, and then only to top them out.

Persimmons from Seed.
Persimmon seeds are very easily sprouted if treated properly. If they have become very dry, it is possible that germination will be slow, or perhaps they will not grow at all. They should be mixed with sand, kept moist all winter and planted in the spring when the soil is in good condition. A depth of one or two inches is about right to cover the seeds.—Rural New Yorker.

How Long to Grow the Fava Plants.
Beans may often be grown, for ten years in succession upon the same land and peas even longer, but eggplants have been found to deteriorate after the third year, and tomatoes, melons and most other vegetable fruit plants need new land frequently, if not every year.

Farm Notes.
Transplant the early sown lettuce. Mongolian pheasants are being successfully reared in Ohio. The farmers of northeastern Ohio are making a great thing of the onion crop. To push along the blue beans and cucumbers start them on sods in the hotbed or cold frame. Cottonseed hull ashes are in great demand as fertilizer by the tobacco growers of Connecticut. A commercial estimate of the cranberry crop of the United States for 1900 places it at 150,000 barrels. All the world seems to have gone to raising mushrooms lately. Luckily, their popularity seems to be increasing with the supply. Spurry is said to be of value as a catch crop on light, sandy soils, which it improves when turned under. It requires considerable moisture. Sow eggplant in the hotbed and transplant high to other beds or pots. Plants must have good beds, for a check in their growth means all the difference between profit and loss, says Italy.

LESSON OF THE AGE.

TAUGHT BY ENGLAND'S RECENT FISCAL CONDITION.

The Leading Free-Trade Country of the World Finds Itself Getting Deeper Into Debt at the Rate of Over Half a Billion Dollars the Past Two Years.

England's enormous deficit of \$541,000,000 for the two years 1900-01, 1901-02, with its accompanying causes and effects, teaches one of the most important economic lessons of the age. In spite of the abandonment of protection in 1846, England seemed to prosper for nearly thirty years, a condition due to the impetus of her 400 years of protection, just as a ball propelled by force will roll up an incline till overcome by the law of gravitation. About 1874 England reached the point where she could no longer resist the inevitable law of commercial gravity, and, first coming to a standstill, slowly began rolling backward with increasing rapidity. Her enormous deficit has increased her debt to nearly \$3,500,000,000, and with the anticipated new loans, it will soon approximate \$4,000,000,000, or \$10 per capita, as compared with \$14 per capita in the United States. Here alone is not only a continued interest burden, but a legacy to the next generation that will hardly be welcome.

But this is not all. England is no longer lending money to the world; she is borrowing it. She is passing from a creditor to a debtor nation. She is reaping in earnest the fruits of free trade, and an adverse volume of trade. For the last few years she has been selling back millions of American securities, and her annual dividends and interest charges are increasing. She has gone backward in everything but her shipping, and that is the only thing she protects.

And it is needless to say that this plight in which England now finds herself is due to the South African war. That might temporarily increase expenditures and add to the national debt. But within the last three years the United States has conquered a much mightier nation and has overcome an insurrection. Yet we have a surplus in the treasury, and our financiers are lending money not only to England but to Germany and other European countries.

Could we have done it in 1895? No. We had to borrow money then for ordinary expenses. Why could we do it a few years later? Because we substituted protection for free trade. Because we began again to manufacture for ourselves. Because we employed our own people at home instead of abroad. Because an adverse balance of trade became a favorable balance to the amount of \$50,000,000 and more annually. We have not only added to our material wealth, but we have acquired a credit of \$2,000,000,000 on the world's ledger, and a large part of it can be found in our account with Great Britain. And when we stop that little ocean freight bill of \$200,000,000 a year we shall be still better off. It is now admitted that England was never in a worse plight than she is drifting to financial ruin. Sir William Harcourt says she is worse off than at the close of the French war, and that the recent statement of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the most disastrous that the exchequer has ever made.

We need not concern ourselves over the outcome; it is not our funeral. Let British economists and British parliamentarians find and apply the remedy if one is to be had. But the lesson should be heeded and studied. It is the more apparent because of the comparison with the finances of the United States. We are to-day enjoying the greatest prosperity ever known by our own or any other people. We are more fully employed, we are producing, we are consuming more, we are selling more abroad, we are increasing our foreign credit, we are reducing our national debt, we are loaning money to other nations, and, best of all, we are maintaining and increasing the highest wage rate known to mankind.

And yet only five years ago all these conditions were reversed. The time is too recent to need a reiteration of our condition. But the lesson to be drawn from a comparison of our national and individual condition now and then and from a comparison with England's pitiable plight is only too full of meaning and moral.

We do not have to reason from unsolved problems or guess at riddles. There are certain economic truths established beyond question. One is that if we buy more than we sell we shall in time become bankrupt. Borrowing and bonds do not pay the bill. Another truth is that an individual or nation who is idle and does not produce an equivalent of what is consumed will soon be ruined. These two economic laws are the great lessons of the age, proved beyond question by actual results both at home and abroad. There is no need to study Adam Smith or John Stuart Mill to-day. Study the existing conditions of the past decade and the practical teaching will suffice for all. And it is the more important that we give heed to these great lessons, for there is a certain class among us who will always ignore truth and fact, and endeavor to teach precepts that lead to ruin. The free-traders, now combined into their immense trust, are scattering their pernicious doctrines over the land and boldly preparing to "capture Congressmen" next year and so bring about doubt and restlessness in business, even though no free trade bill could become a law.

Protectionists must keep on guard. Nothing is surer than that American Economists.

For the United States All the Time.
The thought of protection is not excluded from a free list, and if duties are lowered it will be because the higher duties are not required for protection nor for revenue. If free trade will best protect and promote the industries of our own people we shall have free trade under laws enacted by the Republican party, but it will never be the aim of the Republican party to legislate in behalf of foreign markets to the disadvantage of our own. Conditions change, and methods change with them, but it does not follow that the principle guiding action is not the

same. It is a distinction of the Republican party that it has flexibility; that it is not inflexible; that it can deal promptly with new questions and adapt policy to new relations. But the Republican party is all the time for the United States of America.—St. Louis City Journal.

Unfair and Injurious.
The wisest man cannot balance varying exports and imports accurately, but whatever the balance may be, and on whichever side it may be found, the result, when obtained by means of a reciprocity treaty, will involve the sacrifice of the weaker American interests for the benefit of the stronger. California may never hope to make the balance in her favor, and if it did turn that way the process would be none the less unfair and injurious. The reciprocity treaties must be fought on principle, and with no dillying on our part with deceptive suggestions that we may profit by the robbery of others. We shall not so profit, and it is wicked to attempt it.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Lending Money to Europe.
Another step in the progress of the United States toward its destined position at the head of creditor nations is indicated by the taking for this money market of the whole issue of a loan negotiated by the city of Frankfurt. The amount is not so very great, \$3,750,000, but it is the first time that the whole issue of a long-term bond of a German municipality has been placed in New York. Money is cheaper here than there, and a portion of the large current indebtedness of Europe to the United States for manufactured goods, as well as food and raw materials, will be settled for by this bond issue in place of money.—Chicago Public Policy.

Most Prosperous Business on Earth.



Uncle Sam—I guess I'd better give this business my most careful attention; for I find that my home trade is fifty to a hundred times bigger than my trade with all foreign countries put together.

Why Chinese Prohibit Milk.
The Indian Lancet gives the following condemnation of a proclamation in the Luo Chow Herald: "Man should not rob animals of their own proper food, and of all animals, the cow is the most valuable to man. The sellers of milk blacken their souls for gain; but those who drink milk do so in the foolish belief that it is good for them. Before taking any medicine, we should carefully investigate its properties, and who does so in the case of milk? Milk is the natural food of babes and of young animals; but when adults drink it do they not thereby endanger the life of the suckling calf, and arouse bitter resentment in the souls of the calf and its mother? Beasts have not the power of speech, and so cannot tell men that by drinking cow's milk they will become like quadrupeds. If men must have a strengthening draught there are a thousand better things than milk, so why select that? Besides, the term of life is fore-ordained and it cannot be prolonged by drinking milk. Every one who reads this warning is especially enjoined to abstain from milk in the future. Children whose parents will not allow them to drink milk will not be stunted in growth, but will have their lives prolonged and be immune in epidemics. So it is proclaimed in the Hall of Good Counsel."

Chronological.
To teach a child one particular thing often proves to be a most vexatious job. The child is, as a rule, ready to say anything but the particular thing desired.

A young couple sought to impress on their little daughter's mind the names of the days of the week, a few days ago. To facilitate their work they repeated over and over again the rhyme beginning, "Solomon Grundy was born on Sunday."

"The little tot was finally able to remember the fairly well. The more difficult part of the lesson then came.

"Now," said the father, "what day was yesterday?"

"Sunday," came the quick response.

"What day is to-day?"

"Monday, I dess," came the more uncertain reply.

"Well, what day is to-morrow?"

There was no hesitancy here. "It's washday," triumphantly replied the little girl.—Albany Journal.

Neglected His Opportunity.
He wanted to try his hand at hypnotism and he consented.

"I wonder," she said to herself, "what the hold thing would do if he got me under his influence?"

Being naturally curious, she decided to experiment.

"But," she added, still to herself, "if he tries to kiss me I'll give him a lesson that he won't forget." This merely by the way of squinting herself with her conscience.

But he didn't try to kiss her. He was most respectful in his treatment of her when she made a pretense of drifting into the land where all things are possible and protests and objections are unknown.

He is still wondering why she has suddenly become so cold and distant in her treatment of him. Poor fellow! He has much to learn.

The hair of rabbits and other animals in Russia is converted into bowls, dishes and plates, which are valued for their strength, durability and lightness. The articles have the appearance of varnished leather.

MICHIGAN SOLONS.

The usual Monday night program was followed by both houses, a few bills being agreed to in committee of the whole. Representative Moore worked a bill through exempting from the provision of the salt inspection laws the salt manufactured at St. Clair under the Williams and Alberger process. The usual inspection charge is three mills for every 280 pounds, but he made the statement that this particular salt could not be inspected and it went. Another bill agreed to authorizing the State auditors to investigate and audit the claim of Fred L. Waite of Mason, a member of Company F, First Infantry, who was injured while drilling at Island Lake in 1898 by reason of an embankment falling on him. The maximum amount was fixed at \$2,000. Senator Benning introduced a bill prohibiting the sale of adulterated black pepper was finally agreed to, as amended by the House, where the word "knowingly" was struck out, making it a misdemeanor to sell the adulterated article whether the vendor was knowingly or unknowingly so doing. Senator Palmer's bill providing for the appointment of a secretary of the Michigan Agricultural College faculty was agreed to. Representative Dupont's bill to amend the act relating to the State militia, through suburban cars equipped with closet facilities, also agreed to.

Another ripper bill was passed by both houses of the Legislature on Tuesday, the town affected this time being the city of Benton Harbor. The bill amends the charter by providing that the Common Council may designate the depositary of city funds. Among the more important bills passed are those providing an annual bill of one-tenth of a mill on the assessed valuation of the State for the support of the agricultural college, the annual revenue to be limited to \$100,000; providing a heavy license fee for itinerant merchants who make periodical visits to various cities and villages; appropriating \$25,000 for an additional State normal school.

After two weeks of effort the House and Senate conference committee on Wednesday agreed on an ad valorem tax bill. The result is a victory for the Senate, the House consenting to dropping telephone, telegraph and sleeping car companies from the bill, which now includes only railroad, union depot companies, express, fast freight and refrigerator companies.

It remained for Representative Branch of Jackson to create a new legislative record in the House Thursday afternoon and after refusing to be gagged he tied the majority in a knot, stopping all further business and forcing them to listen to the reading of a charter amendment bill which consisted of 148 typewritten and printed pages of matter. An opera house was taken in comparison with the scene that it created, but Branch refused to allow the measure to be considered and the Speaker admitted that he was powerless under the rules to prevent this being done. The result was the complete blocking of business for the afternoon and forced an evening session upon the members as the clock read four hours, and at 6:30 o'clock still had a dozen pages to dispose of. Further than this Branch served notice that he would insist on the reading of every bill that came up. Local politics and partisan feeling forced the action. The House in the morning concurred in the amendment made by the Senate to the mortgage tax bill by a vote of 68 to 11, though Representative Alward made another effort to defeat it on the ground that mortgages would escape taxation altogether, and the taxes on other property would be increased, but he could not get on the members to see the matter in that light. The Senate had a light day. Fifteen Senators had been excused from attendance. The Senate finally passed Representative Henry's bill providing for establishing examining boards for the licensing of plumbers. As changing the national code with boards of health in the various cities to establish such boards or where there are no health boards the Mayor may appoint five members to constitute such a board. Each board must have a master plumber and a journeyman plumber on it and the cost of licenses was fixed at \$2.

Acts Approved by the Governor.
Sanderford—to provide for the compensation and to prescribe the duties of certain officers of Saginaw County.

Neal—Making appropriations for the State Industrial Home for Girls for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1902, and June 30, 1903, and to provide for a tax to meet the same.

Riegel—to amend Act No. 442 of the local acts of 1897, entitled "An act to revise the charter of West Bay City and to repeal all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith," approved May 26, 1897, by amending sections 8 and 9 of chapter 21 and section 6 of chapter 30.

Holmes—to amend section 1 of act No. 300 of the P. A. of 1887, entitled "An act to prohibit fishing with nets, excepting dip nets; in any of the lakes, bays, bayous, harbors or streams of Muskegon County, in this State."

Mandall—to authorize the township of Pentwater, Oceana County, to borrow money for public improvements, to sell down and to issue bonds therefor.

Hunt—to regulate the confinement and trial of infants under 16 years of age.

Bills Passed—House.

Authorizing foreign insurance companies to use bonds of Michigan corporations in depositing the security demanded by the State school district No. 2 of Waterford township, Oakland County.

Providing for the organization of a fractional school district in the township of Pickford, Chippewa County, and in the township of Marquette, Mackinaw County.

To authorize the making of special assessments for the construction of drains and sewers in the village of Highland Park, Wayne County.

To incorporate the public schools of Stambaugh township, Iron County.

Providing for the relief of Edward C. Cummings.

Appropriation Upper Peninsula Hospital for the Insane, \$92,051.

Increasing amount of property that can be held by corporations organized for selling, leasing and selling real estate from two to three acres.

Fixing telegraph tolls in the State and establishing a uniform rate of 25¢ for ten words and 3¢ for each additional word.

Amending pharmacy law.

Amending law relative to corporations organized for erecting buildings, etc.

Detroit public school teachers' retirement fund.

Authorizing electors of Pentwater, Oceana County, to vote on proposition for the relief of H. A. Grant, village treasurer, for loss of funds due to the failure of bank in which funds were deposited.

Amending charter of Kalamazoo relative to the collection of taxes.

Appropriation State asylum at Ionia, \$82,900.

Compelling hotelkeepers to post rates charged in each room occupied by guests.

STRIKE COSTS TWO LIVES.

Troops Fire on a Mob at Albany, N. Y., and Kill Innocent Bystanders.

Two dead, one dying and sixteen suffering from injuries more or less severe, was the result of a mob Friday of thousands resulting from the strike of the United Traction Company employees in Albany, N. Y. Of three men who were wounded by the fire of the National Guardsmen William Walsh and E. Le Roy Smith are dead. The fatalities were caused by a squad of Company E, Twenty-third Infantry, which fired from an open trolley car on which it was riding at 4:20 o'clock Thursday afternoon. The car had been attacked by the mob with a shower of bricks and missiles.

At Albany, N. Y., Thursday morning the United Traction Company began preparations to move its cars. At 8 o'clock Gen. Barnes, in command of the Twenty-third regiment, brought out before the Quail street barn his entire regiment. At the same time the Tenth battalion started down town, dropping out details on the way at street corners along the traction line running to East Albany. The company of the Twenty-third Company A started to clear out the mob massed at the curve on Central avenue. Persuasion was of no avail. "Charge bayonets!" shouted Lieut. Col. Brady, who was near by. Down went the gleaming points, and on a rush the men started for the crowd. Just as they reached them the order to reverse guns was given, and the butts smashed against human flesh.

With a howl the crowd started back, some with bloody faces and some with broken bones. The moving mass was not allowed to stop until it had been driven three blocks away. Then every side street for blocks around was cleared and army details began the work of closing the saloons and houses. The soldiers had to club the men with their rifles. Finally the streets about the car barns were cleared.

As the motors kept coming down the hill, a dispatch was received near the postoffice square and became excited. The military charged upon the crowd and drove it two blocks away from the junction of State and Broadway. The cars ran up the roadway as far as the company's barn and although there were several thousand people the hostile demonstration was limited to jeering those on the cars. Next the repair works guarded by seventy mounted signal corps men came down the street and turned up Broadway, where there was some repairing to be done.

The strike has been a costly experience for the United Traction Company. In addition to the deaths and severe injuries which have resulted, there has been at the least \$11,000 worth of property destroyed and a loss of \$125,000 to the company otherwise. There is considerable indignation expressed over the shooting of Walsh and Smith, two of whom were business men and reputable citizens, who were not interested in the strike save from an onlooker's viewpoint. They were seated in the doorway of Smith's store when the troops fired at the mob.

DIED WITHOUT A DOCTOR.

Chicago Woman a Victim of Her Belief in Dowrie's Power of Cure.

Mrs. H. Worthington Judd and her baby died at her home in Englewood, Ill., after a long illness, which was attributed to the power of Dowrie's cure. Mrs. Judd was a devoted follower of Dowrie, and she was called to cure her, but failed. The "Overseer of Zion" was then summoned before the coroner's jury, and it is said will be made to answer, if possible, for the deaths as a post-mortem examination convinced the coroner's physician that medical aid would have saved mother and babe.

Dowrie's appearance at the inquest marked his first testimony during his residence in Chicago as to the death of the two followers. Judd was a first witness, and he recounted a heartless story of the sufferings of his wife. He told of going back to his bed and resting after he had called on Dowrie for his wife. He declared that he had his wife called for a physician, but she had refused the dying request of your wife he summoned? asked the coroner of Mr. Judd. "Yes, sir, I would," was the answer. "I would have known that she was not in her right mind had she made such a request." After Dowrie finished his story, he was asked to tell his story. He said that when he called at the Judd home he found the woman in a serious condition, but after he had prayed for her she apparently rested comfortably and had passed the critical stage. He then went home, he said. The undertaker then told the rest.

DAUGHTER OF NELLIE GRANT.

Miss Vivian Sartoris to Wed a Member of England's Aristocracy.

A matrimonial event of considerable interest to Americans is to transpire some time in the near future when Miss Vivian Sartoris, daughter of Mrs. Alvirra Sartoris, of Washington, will wed Archibald Balfour, a member of one of England's most aristocratic families. The mother of Miss Sartoris, who is a native of France, is a French noblewoman, and was Miss Sartoris. Grant and one-time idol of the republic. For the past year she has been devoting herself to her mother and her grandmother, Mrs. V. S. Grant, and has been named as a possible successor to the position of first lady of the nation. Miss Sartoris is described as a modest, unassuming and retiring disposition and with all, especially those best acquainted with her, she is most popular.

Her fiancé, Mr. Balfour, is a London barrister and a relative of Arthur Balfour, first lord of the treasury. He is one of the most exclusive British society and is believed to have a brilliant career if store for him.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON FOR MAY 26.

The Holy Spirit Given. Acts 2: 1-11. Memory verses, 1-4. Golden Text—When he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth.—John 16: 13.

We have now ended the earthly life of Christ, a study which has occupied us for more than a year. The remaining lessons of the quarter are selections from the New Testament regarding the early history of the church, particularly as regards Christ's ministry therein. To-day's lesson is the beginning of a new era, beginning with the Spirit-filled activity of men serving an invisible Lord Jesus Christ. The importance of the study of Pentecost is great; yet its significance has sometimes been misinterpreted by those who confuse the figurative with the actual. To say that we can have a Pentecost to-day if we are wholly surrendered to God may mean much or it may mean nothing. The important part of Pentecost is not that it is a day when we receive renewed and increased power from the Spirit of God by more completely opening their hearts to his holy influence, though they have of course "received the Spirit" long before, but that the time of repentance and surrender came to an end.

But a second Pentecost in any literal sense we cannot, of course, expect. Never again will any Christian church or body of disciples confront just such a situation as did the congregation in the upper room ten days after the ascension, as they waited for the promised Holy Spirit, for a totally new inner experience to fit them for beginning the supreme task laid upon them. They were at the beginning of things. The Holy Spirit, eternally existent of course and having manifested himself to mankind during the Old Testament period, had not yet been poured out upon the disciples of Jesus in the lifetime of Jesus in the ways promised by him (John 16: 7-13). Such ministry of the Spirit was not needed while Jesus was still with them. It was his departure that made the coming of the Spirit necessary and natural. For the Holy Spirit was promised by him to his followers "all the days, even unto the end of the age." This must necessarily be a spiritual presence, since his bodily presence was at an end.

Thus the Spirit, henceforth, would be not only God the Father working in the hearts of men, but the Holy Spirit, the Son of God, who had been with him in the flesh, now spiritually present to guide and to uphold his servants. It is evident that a new era began at that point so far as mankind was concerned. We make no attempt here to consider the theoretical aspects of the subject, but simply to state that the teacher should not do so at this point.

Explanatory.

Pentecost was fifty days from the passover, hence the name, which means "fiftieth." It was the feast of first-fruits, a time of rejoicing. Since the ascension was forty days from the resurrection, this was about a week before the ascension. During that interval the disciples had waited in Jerusalem, doubtless holding a protracted meeting most of the time in obedience to Christ's command. The exact date is calculated as Sunday, May 28, A. D. 30—1871 years almost to a day before the Sunday on which we study the lesson.

The sound of the mighty wind and the appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible usually accompanies a very vague and halting belief in the reality of a spiritual revelation by God to man. If we accept the spiritual communication by the divine Spirit to human spirits, there ought to be no difficulty in accepting its physical manifestations and outward manifestations when the evidence is sufficient. It ought to be said, however, that there is properly speaking no such thing as a "supernatural" event in the physical world which we call nature, for nature by definition includes all phenomena. The miracle of the Spirit is a mystery, and its explanation cannot be discovered by ordinary experimental methods. The appearance to those present of fiery tongues were but tokens of the power and the light brought by the Spirit. Some will spend much time speculating whether the sound and flame were "supernatural," "supernatural" or whether they were "subjective," belonging to the class of visions. The coming of the Spirit into human hearts in this new and mighty fashion was the greatest miracle of all, beside which "mere visible and audible signs" should be no stumbling block to the inquirer. The attempt to exclude or minimize the so-called "supernatural" element in the Bible

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Blumenthal & Baumgart's new Ad.

Work on the new hardwood factory is promised to begin next week.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Alabastine in all colors, for sale by Albert Kraus.

Judge of Probate, J. C. Hanson visited Roscommon one day last week.

August 20th has been designated as Michigan Day at the Pan American.

Crawford County will receive \$270 of the last apportionment of primary school money.

Mrs. G. L. Alexander and Fred returned from Ann Arbor the first of the week.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

On account of Decoration Day, next week, we will go to press Wednesday afternoon.

For Fishing Tackles of every description, call at Fournier's Drug Store.

A the Circuit Court in Roscommon last week, three divorces were granted. Is marriage a failure?

A fine line of Fishing Tackle, for sale at reasonable prices, by Albert Kraus.

We do not think there is a vacant room in the village, and several new houses will be built at once.

Call on A. Kraus for the Rambler, Clipper, Hudson and Ideal Bicycles: sold on easy payments.

Mrs. O. Blair has finished her visit here, and joined her husband in their new home, in Homer.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

While there is nothing new in sight regarding the cement factory, those interested maintain that it is sure to come.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Subscribe for the Avalanche and the "American Boy." Only \$1.25 a year.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE—A good work horse, worth the money. Enquire of Barney Kropp.

Miss Thora Ambjornson, of Grayling, spent Saturday and Sunday with the family of R. D. Bailey, Gaylord News.

Coming soon. Schiller Bros. & Orr's Great United Shows. Grayling, Tuesday, June 4th. Prices, adults 25c; children 15c.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. Kraus.

The friends of Rev. S. G. Taylor will be glad to know that he will be here next week for a visit, and to deliver the Decoration Day address.

The first real rain of the year came Tuesday night. It was really a fair shower, a little more than a quarter of an inch having fallen.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Varnishes, guaranteed the best in the market, at A. Kraus.

Advertised Letters—Archibald McDonald, Harry Pitts, W. R. McMullen, 2; Clark Martin, H. C. Frazier, S. M. Friedman, Wm. Allnoch, A. A. Fletcher.

Try the new remedy for constiveness. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets. Every box guaranteed. Price 25c. For sale by L. Fournier.

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsiko Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

Circuit Judge M. J. Conline came up from his home in Oscoda county, Monday, for a little visit, before our court convened, in which he was attorney for Mr. Robinson.

Washington Alger, of Lewiston, a former resident here, was a guest of his brother, E. Alger, during the session of court, he being called as a witness in one of the causes pending.

The largest line of Agricultural Implements, including the Wiard, Oliver and Greenville Plows, for sale by A. Kraus.

The annual memorial sermon for the G. A. R. will be given at the M. E. Church, next Sunday morning, at the usual hour, by Rev. Alexander. It is hoped that the church will be filled.

Ice Cream Parlor.

Jens S. Jensen would respectfully inform the citizens of Grayling that he has rebuilt and enlarged the old photograph gallery, opposite the Court House grounds, and opened its parlors for the serving of Ice Cream during the heated term. He will also carry a stock of Cakes, Cookies, Extracts, Tobacco and Cigars, and a neat line of Stationery. Everybody is invited to call.

Boys, if your father takes the AVANCE, and you want a good paper for yourself, call for a copy of the American Boy.

If you intend to go fishing, this season, call at Fournier's Drug Store for your tools. He keeps an endless assortment of fishing tackle.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The Planet Jr. Garden Drill is considered the best in the market and is for sale at the Avalanche office, with all the modern attachments.

The debris of the burned mill is nearly removed, and a gang of mechanics is engaged in framing the timber for the new structure, which work will be pushed as fast as possible.

To Cure a Cold in One Day take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

H. A. Brintnell, Pros. Atty. of Montmorency County, H. H. Woodruff, of Roscommon, and Chas. S. Abbott, attorney from West Branch, were in attendance at Circuit Court here this week, each representing clients.

A couple of sawyers in Mason's camp got into a jambooree over their work, and one of them punched his partner in the eye. An arrest followed, and Justice McCullough said three dollars and costs, or fifteen days. He paid.

Secretaries of societies, and others, please take notice that items for publication must be handed in Tuesday. It interferes too much with the prompt issue of the paper to change forms two or three times every week, to admit matter that could as well be handed in from one to three days earlier.

Wixom's show has come and gone. While not so large as some it is a clean entertainment with as fine acrobatic work as can be seen anywhere, and the trained dogs are of the best on the road. Wixom Bros. allow no gang of thieves and thugs along with them, and work in conjunction with the local authorities to see that all such are promptly dealt with.

According to the Roscommon News a jury in the Circuit Court last week, ignored the evidence in the case and the charge of the Court, and brought in a verdict of acquittal. The Judge scored them for their work, ordered another jury, and the second trial resulted in the conviction of the respondent. Sympathy has no business in shaping a verdict. Jurors should leave that to the court.

The Grand Rapids "Press" of the 11th has an interesting resume of the organization of the Michigan Department G. A. R., and the present efficient conduct of its business, giving a just tribute to the great work that has been and is being done by our friend, Col. C. V. R. Pond, the present Asst. Adj't General. To him is due more credit for active zeal and work than to any comrade in the state.

We reprint to-day the endorsement, by the West Branch Herald-Times, of Judge Sharpe for the nomination for representative in Congress for this district, and fully endorse every word, as to his peculiar fitness and personal worth. What will be developed in the political game previous to the convention, can not be foretold, but unless Ray County dominates, there is little fear but that Judge Sharpe will be a worthy successor to Hon. R. O. Crump.

A careless boy on a wheel collided with an elderly lady on the sidewalk, a few days ago, throwing her violently to the ground. Such carelessness in fast riding in the business part of the village is inexcusable, and a few more such accidents will bar wheels from the side walks by the legal authorities. Wheelmen should watch out, and at all times have their wheel under perfect control.

An amateur troupe from the Y. P. S. C. E. of Roscommon, came up here last Friday, and put the comedy of "The King's Daughters" on the boards of the opera house, in the joint interest of themselves and the society here. They were fairly well patronized, so that it was a financial success, and the play gave general satisfaction. When all did well we can not particularize, but "Polly Graham" is a "Jim Dandy," and for the first time in our life we fell in love with a "Spinster."

Decoration Day.

Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., will observe Decoration Day, May 30, with appropriate services. The Post and other civic societies will meet at their halls at 1:30 p. m., and march to the Opera House where the services will begin at two o'clock sharp. PROGRAM.

Music Invocation Rev. A. O. Alexander Post Exercises Marvin Post G. A. R. Music

Flag Drill, pupils from Miss Brown's room.

Flag Song, pupils from Miss Russell's room.

Red Cross Drill, pupils from Miss Gull's room.

Exercises, pupils from Miss Cobb's room.

Gun Drill, Boys from Miss Woodruff's room.

Recitations, two from Miss Tracy's room.

The Blue and the Gray, song, Miss Florence Trombley.

Oration Rev. S. G. Taylor.

March to Cemetery and decoration of graves and ritual exercises.

"It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I recommend Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy," says Dr. J. A. W. Sartelle, of Hartford, Conn. "A lady customer, seeing the remedy exposed for sale in my show case, said to me: 'I really believe that medicine saved my life the past summer while at the shore,' and she became so enthusiastic over its merits that I at once made up my mind to recommend it in the future. Recently a gentleman came into the store so overcome with colic pains, that he at once sank to the floor. I gave him at once a dose of this remedy which helped him. I repeated the dose, and in fifteen minutes he left my store smilingly informing me that he felt as well as ever." Sold by L. Fournier.

Schiller Bros. & Orr's Great United Shows.

This mammoth amusement enterprise, which is triumphantly and majestically crowning the overwhelming tide of popular favor, will exhibit at Grayling, Tuesday, June 4th. It is one of the largest popular price shows in the world, the climax of tented amusements. Stupendous, popular and positively unequalled, presenting to the public an avalanche of brilliant new attractions, chaste and elegant in conception, moral and refined in tone, unparalleled in daring exploits, electrical in thrilling features, containing the greatest variety ever before presented by any other show. Schiller Bros. & Orr's Great United Shows are pre-eminent and unexcelled. They are up-to-date A twentieth century organization. Strictly moral and first class. Remember the day and date. Prepare for the coming event, which will be a grand gala day. It is the people's popular show exhibiting at popular prices. Adults 25c; children under 12 years of age, 15c. A huge gratuitous parade and many other free exhibitions.

It saved his Leg. P. A. Danforth, of La Grange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running sore on his leg, but writes that Buckle's Arnica Salve wholly cured it in five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles it is the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

For the next ten days Dr. Wm. H. Niles will make a free gift of a years subscription to Poultry Success to every purchaser of a thorough-bred cockerel, at \$2.00, either Barred Rock or White Wyandotte. The Poultry Success is a first-class monthly journal of 64 pages, devoted exclusively to pure-bred poultry, and you can make no mistake in making such an investment.

Notice to Builders.

Sealed proposals will be received at County Clerk's office for Court House, Jail and Sheriff's Residence, Crawford County, Mich., up to 6 p. m. June 11th 1900. Plans and specifications on file at the office of F. W. Hollister, Architect, 311 Hastings Bldg., Saginaw, Mich., and at the office of County Clerk, Grayling, Mich., after May 31st, 1900.

Special Requirements—A certified check of \$300.00 must accompany each proposal, the same to be forfeited to the county if the contractor fail or neglect to furnish bonds in entering into contract within 5 days after the same has been awarded. \$10,000.00 bonds, with two or more sureties, approved by the committee, must be furnished. 10 per cent will be withheld on each certificate as additional security for faithful performance of the work.

Monthly payments made upon estimates by the architect up to 90 per cent value of labor and material delivered upon building site. All bids must be submitted in schedule form upon printed schedules furnished by the Architect, and the price thereon to regulate the amount of payments and cost of extra work.

All bids must be sealed and marked Proposals for Court House, and delivered to J. J. Collen, County Clerk, on or before 6 p. m. June 11th, 1900.

The Board reserves the right to reject any of all bids, or waive defects, if deemed in the interest of the county. By order of the Board.

JAMES J. COLLEN, County Clerk.

F. W. HOLLISTER, Architect.

FISHING TACKLE!

We have just received the largest and most complete line of Fishing Tackle ever brought to Grayling. Fishing Rods from 10c up.

We handle the best make of Trout Flies, Leaders, Reels, etc., etc. Everything new and up-to-date.

Give us a call, and we will save you money.

Fournier's Drug Store.

GIVEN AWAY.

A Beautiful Premium.

A beautiful premium will be given away this month with every dozen cabinet photographs! Call and see them! Get my prizes on all grades of enlarging; they are the lowest, quality considered. Headquarters for Photo Buttons and Photo Jewelry. I carry in stock a complete line of Picture Frames and Art Goods.

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO, Grayling, Michigan.

Wanted: Reliable man for manager of branch office we wish to open in this vicinity. If your record is O. K. here is an opportunity. Kindly give good reference when writing. Illustrated catalogue 4c in stamps. THE A. T. MOUNTAIN WHOLESALE HOUSE, Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb 21-12t

Settlement Notice. As I am going out of business, all accounts must be settled promptly. A word to the wise is sufficient, for delays are dangerous, and sometimes expensive. R. MEYERS.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Building, Chicago. April 10th

Sickle Grinder. When I buy the best. The Clyde Sickle Grinder grinds sections, does common grinding and puns saws. Sold by C. W. Wescott, Canton, Mich. or write him at Pere Cheney, Mich.

Billousness is a condition characterized by a disturbance of the digestive organs. The stomach is debilitated, the liver torpid, the bowels constipated. There is a loathing of food, pains in the bowels, dizziness, coated tongue and vomiting. First of the undigested or partly digested food, and then of bile. Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets allay the disturbances of the stomach and create a healthy appetite. They also tone up the liver to a healthy action and regulate the bowels. Try them and you are certain to be much pleased with the result. For sale by L. Fournier.

WANTED—Trustworthy men and women, to travel and advertise for old established house of solid financial standing. Salary \$780 a year and expenses, all payable in cash. No canvassing required. Give references and enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. Address Manager, 355 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

It is said that the Michigan Central will soon put in commission several large freight engines. They will have four driving wheels on each side, have immense steam capacity, and are supposed to haul the heaviest freight trains on the road.

Beware of a Cough. A cough is not a disease but a symptom. Consumption and bronchitis, which are the most dangerous and fatal diseases, have for their first indication a persistent cough, and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears, are easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful and gained its wide reputation and expensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. If it is not beneficial, it won't cost you a cent. For sale by L. Fournier.

Mrs. Mary Neal, living next door south of the County house, desires work to help support her family. Her husband has gone to Canada, leaving her destitute, and she hears nothing from him.

Miss Florence Newman, who has been a great sufferer from muscular rheumatism, says Chamberlain's Pain Palm is the only remedy that affords her relief. Miss Newman is a much respected resident of the village of Gray, N. Y., and makes this statement for the benefit of others similarly afflicted. This liniment is for sale by L. Fournier.

WANTED—Capable, reliable person in every county to represent large company of solid financial reputation. \$300 salary per year, payable weekly; \$1 per day absolutely sure and all expenses; straight, honorable definite salary, no commission; salary advanced each week. Standard House, 351 Dearborn Street, Chicago. Jan 20-12t

Great Sacrifice Sale

AT THE BIG STORE OF

Blumenthal

AND

Baumgart,

A Great Sacrifice Sale will begin at our store, May 23d, and will continue until further notice.

If you have any regard for your dollars, you will read this advertisement carefully, and see that you can buy from us for very little money.

Dry Goods.

All our 12c Percales, for 10c.

All our 10c Percale, for 7c.

All our 10c Dress Gingham, for 8c.

All our 10c Chambrays, for 8c.

All our 15 and 18c Dimities, for 12c.

All our 15c Foulards, for 11c.

Best Amoskeg Apron Gingham, 6c.

All other Gingham, for 4c.

Children's Gingham Dresses for 25c, worth 50c.

A lot of Shirt Waists, worth 50 and 75c, for 35c.

Ladies' 25c Undervests, 2 for 25c.

A lot of Ladies' and Children's Vests for 4c a piece.

All \$1.00 Corsets, for 80c.

All 50c Corsets, for 39c.

All 35c Corsets, for 25c.

All our \$5.00 Ladies' Mackintoshes, for \$3.00.

Shoes.

All our \$3.50 Men's Shoes, best makes for \$2.90.

All our \$2.50 Men's fine Shoes, for \$1.90.

All our \$2.25 black and tan Boys' Shoes, for \$1.75.

Our \$2.00 Boys' Shoes, for \$1.60.

All our \$1.00 Boys' Shoes, for 75c.

All our \$3.50 and \$3.00 Ladies' Shoes for \$2.75.

All our \$2.25 and \$2.50 Ladies' Shoes for \$1.75.

All our \$2.50 and \$2.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$1.90.

All our \$3.00 and \$3.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$2.25.

All our \$3.50 and \$3.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$2.75.

All our \$4.00 and \$4.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$3.00.

All our \$4.50 and \$4.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$3.50.

All our \$5.00 and \$5.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$3.75.

All our \$5.50 and \$5.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$4.00.

All our \$6.00 and \$6.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$4.25.

All our \$6.50 and \$6.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$4.50.

All our \$7.00 and \$7.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$4.75.

All our \$7.50 and \$7.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$5.00.

All our \$8.00 and \$8.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$5.25.

All our \$8.50 and \$8.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$5.50.

All our \$9.00 and \$9.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$5.75.

All our \$9.50 and \$9.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$6.00.

All our \$10.00 and \$10.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$6.25.

All our \$10.50 and \$10.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$6.50.

All our \$11.00 and \$11.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$6.75.

All our \$11.50 and \$11.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$7.00.

All our \$12.00 and \$12.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$7.25.

All our \$12.50 and \$12.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$7.50.

All our \$13.00 and \$13.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$7.75.

All our \$13.50 and \$13.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$8.00.

All our \$14.00 and \$14.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$8.25.

All our \$14.50 and \$14.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$8.50.

All our \$15.00 and \$15.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$8.75.

All our \$15.50 and \$15.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$9.00.

All our \$16.00 and \$16.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$9.25.

All our \$16.50 and \$16.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$9.50.

All our \$17.00 and \$17.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$9.75.

All our \$17.50 and \$17.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$10.00.

All our \$18.00 and \$18.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$10.25.

All our \$18.50 and \$18.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$10.50.

All our \$19.00 and \$19.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$10.75.

All our \$19.50 and \$19.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$11.00.

All our \$20.00 and \$20.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$11.25.

All our \$20.50 and \$20.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$11.50.

All our \$21.00 and \$21.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$11.75.

All our \$21.50 and \$21.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$12.00.

All our \$22.00 and \$22.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$12.25.

All our \$22.50 and \$22.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$12.50.

All our \$23.00 and \$23.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$12.75.

All our \$23.50 and \$23.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$13.00.

All our \$24.00 and \$24.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$13.25.

All our \$24.50 and \$24.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$13.50.

All our \$25.00 and \$25.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$13.75.

All our \$25.50 and \$25.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$14.00.

All our \$26.00 and \$26.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$14.25.

All our \$26.50 and \$26.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$14.50.

All our \$27.00 and \$27.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$14.75.

All our \$27.50 and \$27.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$15.00.

All our \$28.00 and \$28.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$15.25.

All our \$28.50 and \$28.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$15.50.

All our \$29.00 and \$29.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$15.75.

All our \$29.50 and \$29.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$16.00.

All our \$30.00 and \$30.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$16.25.

All our \$30.50 and \$30.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$16.50.

All our \$31.00 and \$31.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$16.75.

All our \$31.50 and \$31.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$17.00.

All our \$32.00 and \$32.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$17.25.

All our \$32.50 and \$32.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$17.50.

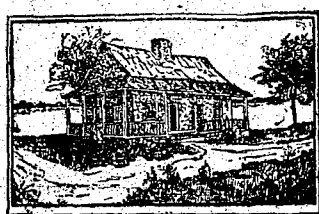
All our \$33.00 and \$33.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$17.75.

All our \$33.50 and \$33.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$18.00.

All our \$34.00 and \$34.25 Ladies' Shoes for \$18.25.

All our \$34.50 and \$34.75 Ladies' Shoes for \$18.50.

All our \$35.00 and \$35.25 Ladies' Shoes for



House in St. Louis where the transfer of Louisiana was made.

The acquisition of Louisiana, which is to be commemorated by the coming international fair at St. Louis, renders timely an account of this great event. The acquisition of the region was planned by Thomas Jefferson, who became President of the United States in 1801. Originally the region known as Louisiana was a French possession, through La Salle's discoveries in the seventeenth century. But by a secret treaty France, in 1762, conveyed Louisiana to Spain. It was an expensive province—France was glad to get rid of it. Forty years later

THE LOUISIANA PURCHASE.

Vast Acquisition that Gave a New Empire to the United States.

another secret treaty conveyed Louisiana back to France. That was in 1800. Jefferson realized that the United States must control certain territory near the mouth of the Mississippi river. When he began negotiations for a purchase it was with Spain; when it was ascertained that Spain had conveyed the region back to France, Mr. Jefferson and his representatives were surprised. France was at war with England, Napoleon, the American minister at Paris, was assisted by James Monroe as a special commissioner; negotiations progressed well; on April 30, 1803, a treaty transferring all of Louisiana to the United States, the consideration being \$15,000,000, was sent to Washington for ratification; it was ratified Oct. 17, of that year. As has been said, Jefferson's first intention was to buy simply a belt of territory adjacent to the Mississippi. His

theory was that the purchase would involve an expenditure of about \$2,000,000. The proposition to buy clear through to the Pacific—all of the holdings of France—at the much larger figure, came from Napoleon.

The Louisiana purchase was larger in area than Great Britain, France, Spain, Germany, Portugal and Italy thrown into one. Out of it have been carved entire, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Indian Territory; nearly all of Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming and Montana; about two-thirds of Minnesota and one-third of Colorado. In 1800 the population within its limits exceeded twice that of the United States at the time of the purchase. To-day it is the greatest mineral, grazing, timber and corn and wheat region in the United States. The value of the agricultural products of the territory within one year would pay the original cost one

hundred times and over, and its taxable wealth is more than four hundred times the amount France received for it. The one. Out of it have been carved entire, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, North and South Dakota and Indian Territory; nearly all of Louisiana, Oklahoma, Kansas, Wyoming and Montana; about two-thirds of Minnesota and one-third of Colorado. In 1800 the population within its limits exceeded twice that of the United States at the time of the purchase. To-day it is the greatest mineral, grazing, timber and corn and wheat region in the United States. The value of the agricultural products of the territory within one year would pay the original cost one

HOME OF PLAY SCHOOL.

WHERE FIRST AMERICAN KINDERGARTEN WAS STARTED.

Work Began in 1858—Miss Frankenberg, Froebel's Pupil, Failed in the Venture—Experiment Made in Columbus, Ohio, Was Unsuccessful.

Columbus, Ohio, is the cradle of the first kindergarten school in the new world, as well as the place where the first training school for kindergarten teachers in Ohio was established. Boston has for many years attempted to claim the distinction of being the first place in America where Froebel's methods for child-training were tried, but Boston must yield that honor to the Western city in the light of certain facts which have recently been discovered.

The little house where this first kindergarten was established still stands in Columbus. It is a humble one-story frame cottage on the south side of Rich street, near the center of the business portion of the city. It belonged originally to Dr. Smith, whose memory is preserved to posterity in a bronze statue at the corner of the State House Square. To-day the building is occupied by a locksmith whose shop is in the front room, and by a number of humble tenants. There is nothing left to show that it was once the cradle of the kindergarten movement in the United States.

In 1858, Miss Caroline Louisa Frankenberg, a native of Hanover, who had been associated with Froebel in his work at Kletthaus, set up in the historic house referred to the first school in the nature of a "child garden" ever established in the United States. Miss Frankenberg as early as 1850 had visited the United States, but in 1849 returned discouraged to her own country. She remained in the fatherland until 1858. Six years of that time she taught under Froebel's direction at Kletthaus, and later, for eleven years, at Dresden and Bautzen. Froebel had pointed to the United States as the best country in which to prosecute his methods on account of the spirit of freedom, true Christianity and pure family life, and Miss Frankenberg finally came to Columbus to carry out his teachings.

Few Pupils Were Obtained. The files of the Westlake, a German newspaper of the city, as well as those of the Ohio State Journal, reveal her modest advertisement. Owing to the fact that the new cult and its teacher were of German origin and that German was the language of the school, it was with the greatest difficulty that Miss Frankenberg gathered a few pupils into her modest rooms. To the parents the making of paper birds, boats, caps, modeling in clay, marching and singing were simply child play, a capital way to amuse children and keep them out of mischief. It was called the "play school." Children on their way to the public or private schools of the city never failed to peep in at the window of the "play school" and to marvel at the children who learned



HOME OF THE KINDERGARTEN IN THE UNITED STATES.

been said in America relative to kindergartens, nor had any attempt been made in the East to put Froebel's theories into practice. It was ten years later that Elizabeth Peabody, after Froebel's own kindergarten, and studied Froebel's own kindergarten, and returned to Boston to put his theories and methods into practice. All this, however, was after the establishment of the Columbus school. Miss Peabody is said to have visited Miss Frankenberg at the Lutheran home and to have obtained from her many of Froebel's ideas.

Miss Frankenberg remained at the Germantown home until 1862, when she died of old age. Her tomb is in St. Nicholas' cemetery adjoining the home.

Not only is Columbus the cradle of the first practical kindergarten work in the United States, but it is also the site of the first training school for kindergarten teachers in the State of Ohio. The house where this first Ohio training school was conducted still stands in good preservation.

From this little training school went the Misses Eddy, who established one of the first kindergartens in Chicago.

without books. Of the underlying principle of the kindergarten—German citizens, no less than American, had little conception.

Old citizens of Columbus recall Miss Frankenberg as an accomplished woman of force and determination. In manner she was much of an aristocrat, and invariably wore a lace cap tied under the chin, while her shapely hands were always covered with black lace mitts. To take out a livelihood even in those frugal times she was forced to do lace work and other similar handwork, in which she was skilled. In her sixtieth year she was disabled by a fall on the ice. From Columbus she went to Zanesville, and subsequently to the Lutheran orphanage at Germantown, Pa. In that institution she found a home, and in 1865 introduced there the kindergarten system which prevails to this day.

Beyond a few articles on Froebel in an educational journal nothing had

been said in America relative to kindergartens, nor had any attempt been made in the East to put Froebel's theories into practice. It was ten years later that Elizabeth Peabody, after Froebel's own kindergarten, and studied Froebel's own kindergarten, and returned to Boston to put his theories and methods into practice. All this, however, was after the establishment of the Columbus school. Miss Peabody is said to have visited Miss Frankenberg at the Lutheran home and to have obtained from her many of Froebel's ideas.

Miss Frankenberg remained at the Germantown home until 1862, when she died of old age. Her tomb is in St. Nicholas' cemetery adjoining the home.

Not only is Columbus the cradle of the first practical kindergarten work in the United States, but it is also the site of the first training school for kindergarten teachers in the State of Ohio. The house where this first Ohio training school was conducted still stands in good preservation.

From this little training school went the Misses Eddy, who established one of the first kindergartens in Chicago.

of the coin to detect its value by the sense of feeling. Some such safeguard is considered necessary, for the reason that it is to be about the size and weight of the present nickel 5-cent piece. The size of the center hole in the proposed coin will be large enough to make it merely a ring of metal, this hole being about one-half of the diameter of the coin. It will prevent one of the difficulties which have troubled when the metal money began to circulate after the era of paper money. The small coins, which got into the hands of children, and some classes in the remote districts, were treated as curiosities and great prizes. To secure their safe-keeping a favorite method was to punch a hole in them and then on a string. This destroyed the circulation value of the coins, and dealers who subsequently took them in had to stand the loss, a fixed scale being finally arranged for deduction for punched dimes, nickels, or other pieces. The new piece can be strung without injuring it.

It is the general opinion of Government officials that there is no crying need for an additional subsidiary coin

of small value and large bulk and weight, the 5-cent nickel piece and the copper 1-cent piece being considered ample to meet the wants of the people of the West. Bank people and transients who have a very lively conception of the matter, however, are in handling the present 1-cent pieces, the larger institutions getting hundreds of pounds of them sometimes on hand. The weight as well as bulk costs quite a figure in these cases, and the addition of another intermediate between the 5-cent piece and the cent piece would, it is believed, add to this trouble. Vault room for storage purposes and drying facilities would have to be provided in proportion.

The old 3-cent silver piece which was coined several years ago did not meet with popular favor, and it was found impossible to keep it in circulation. The sub-treasury people fear that the attempt to put out a new one will be but a repetition of this experience.

In the West and Southwest the 1-cent piece was slower in coming into favor than in the East, and the change of the new piece is supposed to be to meet a demand which the 5-cent piece is too large for and the 1-cent too small. This would indicate if it is correct that the Western people are relinquishing their old idea that nothing less than 5 cents was worth counting in a business transaction.

Sold At Last.

A traveling man who is absent from the city about sixty days on each trip carried a pair of shoes to a German shoemaker to be half-soled before leaving on a tour through the country towns. The shoemaker was accustomed to selling articles left with him for repairs if not called for in thirty days. The drummer stated to the shoemaker he would be absent from the city for at least sixty days, and would not leave the shoes to be repaired unless he was assured that they would not be sold.

The traveler's trip was prolonged to ninety days. When he returned he went immediately to the shoemaker for his shoes.

The shoemaker's inability to distinguish between half and half came next, resulting in his receiving a thrashing.

"Have you sold my shoes?" asked the drummer.

"Ya, I half-sold them," replied the shoemaker.

"What in blazes did you do that for?" yelled the traveler.

"You told me for to do it."

And then the drummer engaged in a bit of shocking profanity and threatened to clean up the ranch.—Memphis Schmitt.

Girl That the Noise Was Heard.

The Mistress (entering the kitchen)—Jane, didn't I hear a dish break a minute ago?

The Maid—I hope you did, miss. It made noise enough. If you hadn't heard it, I should have thought you were getting deaf, and that you know, would be awful.—Boston Transcript.

A great many people bore you. Do you bore others? Look yourself over; have you tiresome habits?

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

Fight for Upper Peninsula Land—Big Lumber Fire Near Detroit—Landing Business Booms Destroyed—An Engineer's Integrity—New Railway.

A hearing was held at the Interior Department in Washington before Assistant Attorney General Vandewater in the case of a large number of homesteaders against the Michigan Land and Iron Company (limited), involving between \$300,000 and \$400,000 worth of land in the Marquette land district, Michigan. The company, which owns a large tract of land in the Marquette land district, is a corporation organized in the State of Michigan. It was organized by the late John D. Rockefeller and his brother, who sold to own \$2,000,000 worth of stock, claims title to 450,000 acres of land as bona fide purchasers under a grant from the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company. The government contends that the railroad purported to give the company about 60,000 acres more than the railroad had earned title to. The real issue in the present case is stated to involve a little over 30,000 acres. The homesteaders located on these disputed lands are making a vigorous fight to retain possession.

Fifty Acres Swept by Fire.

Fifty acres of saw mills, salt blocks and lumber yards were swept by flames near Detroit. The land on property was worth \$805,000. The Western Union Telegraph Company suffered most, its pole distributing yards for the central district of the United States, including eight States, being wiped out, entailing a loss of \$750,000, only partly insured. The sight of 150,000 cubic yards of poles burning at one time was one of the most splendid. The Bienville and Co. mills and salt block were damaged \$45,000. The Carlin, Stuckey & Co. saw mill and saw block were damaged \$45,000. The Carlin, Stuckey & Co. saw mill and saw block were damaged \$45,000. The Carlin, Stuckey & Co. saw mill and saw block were damaged \$45,000.

Woman Almost Executed.

Mrs. Elizabeth Fitzgerald, alias Mollie Preston, alias Mollie Zingars, who is awaiting trial in the Superior Court on the charge of assisting Miss Elicy Quinby, daughter of the late L. M. Quinby, out of \$800 by claiming to be able to settle a litigation involving the Quinby estate in her favor, nearly succeeded in making her escape from jail in Grand Rapids. In some manner she had secured keys to her cell door and two other doors, and she made her way to the basement, where she offered the engineer, who blocked her passage, \$500 to permit her to leave the jail. The bribe was refused and the woman was returned to her cell.

New Railroad in Michigan.

Julius C. Galt, a banker of La Porte, Ind., who is interested in the building of a railroad projected to run from Benton Harbor and St. Joseph to Toledo, makes the announcement that the first division from Benton Harbor to Dowagiac and Penn will be in operation not later than July 1. The plan of the building is to operate the road in connection with the steamer line between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. The road will be called the Eastern and Northwestern.

Two Large Blocks Destroyed.

Fire of unknown origin started in the building of a railroad projected to run from Benton Harbor and St. Joseph to Toledo, makes the announcement that the first division from Benton Harbor to Dowagiac and Penn will be in operation not later than July 1. The plan of the building is to operate the road in connection with the steamer line between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. The road will be called the Eastern and Northwestern.

Find Evidence of Murder.

H. J. Thompson, a Port Marquette switchman, was found dead on the track between Holland and Waukegan, with both legs cut off. His head was crushed and this raises the suspicion that Thompson was dead or unconscious before being struck by the train. Al. Fournier, also a railway employee, was arrested on suspicion. Thompson carried \$3,000 life insurance.

State News in Brief.

For the first time in twenty-five years Millington will have two saloons.

Hancock Methodists will build a new stone church at a cost of \$10,000.

A fine bed of iron has been discovered on the farm of Edward Creque, in Genesee township.

George, 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dalar of Spaulding township, was drowned in a cistern.

Jacoby L. Strang, a retired farmer, living at Ypsilanti, committed suicide by hanging while temporarily insane.

What is said to have come through the winter finch in Mecosta County and to be in splendid condition at present.

George McElroy, son of Capt. McElroy of Port Huron, fell from aloft on his boat at Larch and was instantly killed.

John W. Ames of Kalkaska committed suicide by placing a pistol in his mouth and discharging the weapon. A physician on account of rheumatism, which rendered him practically helpless and a great sufferer, was the cause of the rash act.

Martin Vanderpool, aged 36 years, a farmer of Rich township, was struck and instantly killed by lightning. Accompanied by his wife and two little sons, he was visiting at the home of his uncle, Montgomery Vanderpool, and was engaged in plowing the garden when it began to rain. He drove his team to the stable for shelter, and was evidently in the act of unitching when the bolt came. His face was badly scorched, and his arms and legs were torn off. The horses were knocked down by the force of the shock, and a dog that was in the stable was killed.

Fruitport has been settled upon as the location for the power house of the Grand Rapids-Muskegon Interurban electric-railroad now in course of construction.

A special election is to be called at once at Millington to vote on bonding the village for \$5,000, the money to be used as a bonus to secure a manufacturing institution.

George Role, a veteran of the Civil War, while walking along the south pier at Grand Haven, was stricken with apoplexy and fell into the river. When the body was recovered life was extinct.

The farm house of John Hennelberger near Holt was destroyed by fire. The family occupying the house barely escaped.

A new summer hotel is to be built at Northport, at a cost of \$10,000.

Cleaning is to have another bank soon which will be organized under the State banking law.

Manchester has a new institution, where good things without end are manufactured. It is a pretzel factory.

A village has been platted at Chatham, Alger County, where the upper peninsula agricultural experiment station is located.

Saloonkeepers have been frozen out of Lansing by the action of the village dads in raising the amount of bonds required from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

The matter of holding a fair and race meeting the coming summer at Minden City is being agitated by the residents of that village and the vicinity.

A petition is being circulated by the farmers between Milan and Stony Creek and many are signing it, asking for a free-mail milk-delivery route.

At Iron Mountain August Wick, aged 28, met instant death in the Lorett mine. He was working at the fourth level when a large piece of ore fell, striking him on the head.

A tract of 18,000 acres of stump lands near Lewistown has been sold to a company of Iowa farmers who propose to remove thence and make new homes for themselves.

The M. E. Church at Flat Rock, which is said to be the oldest Methodist church in Michigan in constant use, is to be remodeled to such an extent that it will be practically a new building.

David E. Uhl, son of Edwin F. Uhl of Grand Rapids, has filed two mortgages aggregating \$100,000, securing paper held by half a dozen banks. Heavy notes of David E. Uhl fell due this month, which were endorsed by his father.

The members of the crew of the schooner Naragansett, who abandoned their ship in Lake Huron, reached Harbor Beach in safety. The Naragansett was bound from Detroit to Port Huron for repairs and was without cargo.

State Oil Inspector Jackson, in his quarterly report to the board of State auditors for the first three months of the present year, reports total fees collected of \$115,100 and total expenses of \$7,044.46, leaving a balance of \$3,455.54 to be turned into the State treasury.

Dr. F. E. Wolfe of Lewistown had an unpleasant experience the other night. Just as he was about to enter the door of his residence he heard a shot, and simultaneously a bullet plowed into his shoulder. Luckily it made but a slight wound. The matter is being investigated to find out if possible who did the shooting.

A Newberry man who had been reading about Carrie Nation went and did likewise in a local saloon, not because he had any prejudice against liquor but because the bartender wouldn't trust him for a drink. After he had wrecked the place the bartender took a hand, and if the wreck ever gets out of the hospital his chances for a term in prison are good.

Judge West, at Mason, sustained the last will of the late Lucien D. Wilson of Lansing, which cuts out George Wilson, a son, with only \$5, while the other three children will divide an estate worth \$40,000. Young Wilson was instrumental in commencing proceedings to have a guardian appointed for his father, but failed to establish his mental incompetency.

But one lone prisoner in the county jail out of a population of 35,000. A stranger would probably conclude that Shiawassee County could take the highest credit for its law-abiding citizens; but the fact is, says the Lexington News, the only reason why our county boasts of no prisoners is because justice is being cheated out of her dues.

The Postoffice Department has decided upon the abolishment of Huronville Branch postoffice, and the establishment instead of a temporary substitution of the Port Huron office, to be open June 15 to Sept. 15. Also for the establishment of carrier service during that period. This change will provide the residents at the beach with daily carrier service and all the advantages of a city postoffice.

The entire Berrien County fruit crop was visited the other night by a frost. All of the strawberries and early potatoes in the lawns back from the lake in the interior of the county are reported killed. Manager Pullon of the Twin City Floral Company, who took observations, said that there were several degrees of the frost, and that peaches and larger fruit escaped unharmed, although the grapes in the interior of the county now in bud will suffer.

The coroner's jury at Hancock, which has been investigating the disaster to the Bon Voyage, in which four lives were lost, brought in a verdict to the effect that the loss of life was due to criminal lack of order and discipline on board the vessel, and that the officers and crew of the steamer. It is also declared that an effort was made by the officers or crew to save the five women and children who were passengers; that no effort was made at the proper time to launch the lifeboats; and that the life preservers were not used, and not left ready for use in an emergency.

Jay Austin, an Allegan boy, who left that place two years ago to work for an artist in Los Angeles, Cal., met with a streak of luck a few days ago that is quite pleasing to his Allegan friends. Baron Lehman of Holland visited the above city, and having a penchant for having his picture taken, called on the artist to go sight-seeing with him, stating all he was to do was to take his picture whenever he desired. He went, and with his assistant, did a lot of work, charging \$50 for two days' work. The baron gave him \$150, and then engaged him to go with him in a tour of Europe at a salary of \$200 per month. The boy is but 20 years old, and was getting \$80 per month, and considered that fine pay.

A decision of interest to Michigan citizens was made by the Supreme Court in a case from Kalamazoo. The city's right to dictate the kind of rails the local street car company should use in laying its tracks was upheld.

An 80-year-old woman of Sault Ste. Marie has been blind for the past twelve years, but a few days ago her sight was restored in a miraculous manner. She was out in her yard, where someone was chopping wood, and a chip flew in the air and struck her in the eye. The blow brought back the long-lost sight, and she is now able to see quite well.

Andrew Ludwig, an employee of the People's Electric Lighting Company in Flint, met a sudden death while attempting to repair a light on a trolley.

Call to repair a bulky light. Ludwig reached forward his hand and received two sharp cuts on the head, through his body.

Leon Bailey, a 2-year-old child girl, was killed by the Larch Valley express on the Grand Rapids-Westland at Grand Rapids. She was returning from school. A freight was passing and as the last car pulled past she stepped on the track in front of which the express was coming from the same direction on another track.

Respectability's Disadvantages.

An extensive owner of city real estate was called upon at his office one morning by a stranger, who asked him:

"Is this Mr. Philpot?"

"Yes, sir," he replied.

"You own the property at 575 Bumblethorpe avenue, I believe."

"Yes."

"I am told you are trying to sell it."

"I am."

"I should like to buy it, if your price is reasonable enough."

"May I ask who you are?"

"I am Professor Goodkind, of the university. I have bought the place next to No. 575 on the south, for a residence, and to be frank, I don't like the kind of tenants you rent your house to. I wish to buy it and select my own neighbors."

"No, sir," answered the owner of the property.

"That puts a different aspect on the matter. I don't care to sell the place now. I shall keep it and raise the rent on the ground that the neighborhood is improving."

An "M. D.'s" Open Letter.

Benton, Ill., May 20.—R. H. Dunaway, M. D., of this place, in an open letter, makes the following startling statement:

"I had Diabetes with all its worst symptoms. I applied every remedy known to the profession, as well as every prescription suggested in our books. In spite of all, I was dying, and I knew it."

"As a last resort, and with scarcely any faith whatever, I commenced taking Dodd's Kidney Pills. In one week I saw a great improvement. After I had taken five boxes, I was sound and well. This is ten months ago, and I have not taken any medicine of any kind since, and am convinced that my cure is a permanent one."

"As a practicing physician with years of experience, I most positively assert that Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best medicine in the world to-day, for Diabetes or any other Kidney Disease. Since using them myself, I have used them in many cases in my practice, and they have never failed me."

"I am making this statement as a professional man, after having made a most thorough test of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and because I feel it my duty to the public and to my professional brethren. The truth can never hurt anyone, and what I have said is the absolute truth."

"B. H. DUNAWAY, M. D."

It is no wonder that the public are enthusiastic over this new medicine, when our leading physicians themselves are being won over to its use.

Curious Herbarium.

The oldest and most curious herbarium in the world is in the Egyptian museum at Cairo. It consists of crowns, garlands, wreaths and bouquets of flowers, all taken from the ancient tombs of Egypt, most of the examples being in excellent condition. Nearly all the flowers have been identified. They cannot be less than 3,000 years old.

PERUNA

HEAD OF THROAT LUNGS STOMACH

KIDNEYS BLADDER FEMALE ORGANS

GEN. JOE WHEELER

Says of Peruna: "I feel Senators Sullivan, Roach and McNery in their good opinion of Peruna as an effective catarrh remedy."

PERUNA

THE GREAT TONIC

HALF ACTUAL SIZE.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Genuine

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE. FOR DIZZINESS. FOR BILIOUSNESS. FOR TORPID LIVER. FOR CONSTIPATION. FOR SALLOW SKIN. FOR THE COMPLEXION.

PURELY VEGETABLE. GENUINE.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

A STUDY OF SUCCESS.

The world seems inclined to be sometimes unkind. To the man who has "gilt-up-and-gilt." He is jostled and jeered while he's trying to find a place where his talents will fit. They make comic pictures and vow with a grin. That his likeness is truly expressed. And the way that the gossips will talk is a sin. Of the man who is doing his best.

They'll all bow down and scrape when he comes to the door. But when he is going to rise. The people with plenty of leisure will stop. To hinder whatever he tries. But it's all in the game, and 'twill teach him to serve. Where courage and skill meet their test. So let the crowd shout; for it braces the nerve. Of the man who is doing his best.

—Washington Star.

The Face in the Sand.

Miss Hartwell strolled along the beach at Atlantic City, that early summer morning, drinking in the air and watching the slow, green waves break with the conviction that she was deriving new strength for her Settlement work. If only some of those poor East Side youngsters could have a little of this sea air too! But they would reap the benefit of all she got, and there was comfort.

At which stage of her reflections she paused to look with smiling curiosity at something in the sand. It was the profile of a young girl, fashioned very cleverly out of the damp material. As she continued gazing it grew on her that the features were quite like her own. It was a mere coincidence, of course. She didn't know anybody in the place, finding all the company she needed in Miss Cunningham. After their breakfast, she would get her friend to walk that way, and see how the sand image affected her.

The waves of the incoming tide were always lapping it, but her cupping caught it, and she took it, modeled from the unstable material, and stopped to look at it more closely.

"Why, Margaret!" she exclaimed after a moment, raising her eyes to the other's face. "It looks like you! Turn your head." There! Now take off your hat. Yes! It is a face of yours. Who in the world could have done it?"

"It is enough of a likeness to merit this," returned the other, stamping the delicate profile into oblivion. "It is a piece of impertinence!"

In the sun parlor of the Casino that afternoon she noticed a man regarding her. There was a contented, well-to-do air about him which she did not like, although he was a good-looking man in his heavy way. Earnest, practical interest in the thin poor made her a little intolerant of sated idleness. At dinner that evening she caught his eye upon her again as he passed her table. She averred her face. Miss Hartwell was a very pretty girl, but a fastidious one, with no taste for a seaside flirtation.

"This is Burlington, the sculptor," she heard a woman remark to her neighbor. That face in the sand! Her face!

Miss Hartwell got a note from her brother Tom that evening, telling her she could not come before the end of the week. "You girls want a man to fetch and carry for you. You mention half a dozen women you have met, and then complain that the place is restful, but a little dull. Here's your chance: I hear that Hammond, a Boston man, classmate of mine at Yale, is at Atlantic City. He is a good fellow, rich, family, brains—but is shy of the girls. I shall make him miserable by sending him a note of introduction to you and Miss Cunningham."

A day or two later the young fellow presented the note. He was a charming young man. From an acquaintance, he rapidly developed into an acquisition. He was quiet and dignified, not shy. Miss Hartwell got to like him very well. "Tom is a good athlete, but not strong on analysis of character," she laughingly said to Miss Cunningham.

Miss Hartwell had not encountered her face on the sand again, and was reaping nothing but health and pleasure from her vacation, especially since young Hammond had become such an interesting part of it. Then, one morning, she came upon it again. As before, it was early morning. She stamped it off even more emphatically.

Her brother arrived that day, and she immediately confided to him how much annoyance the sculptor was occasioning her. Tom lost no time in getting after the man, who denied all knowledge of the matter.

"I am here for rest and amusement, and the last thing I am likely to do is to make faces in the sand! I work in more durable material!"

"But the likeness was unmistakable, and you are the only sculptor here," urged Tom doggedly.

"That may be. I had nothing to do with it. My word should offend a mere suspicion. I don't know your sister, but if she is the young woman I think you can assure her that I will not model her face in the sand," the man concluded sarcastically.

Miss Hartwell was incredulous when she heard her brother's report. "I don't like the man's face," she said. "That doesn't prove anything, because they are themselves an Asiatic people. They justify this pretension by their primitive Asiatic military ethics, and it is an instructive spectacle to see their forces massacring Chinese populations wholesale while their diplomats—"

ostentatiously shielding those high places from the just consequences of their crimes. —From *The Englishman in China*, by Alexander Michie.

Where His Reformation Began. A certain teacher who had studied a particular bad boy from every conceivable standpoint finally found the cause of his apparent wickedness. He had been especially annoying all day, and at the close of the school the teacher sat down by him and said:

"John, what is the trouble, anyway? Why is it you find it so hard to behave in school?"

Poor John, in a burst of confidence, blurted out:

"It's cos I'm awful hungry."

Then the teacher knew that John's reformation must begin in his stomach.

garded the sand image wistfully; then, suddenly stooped and stuck a pink carnation at the neck of the damp portrait. Next she hastily retreated to the hotel, to find her brother and Miss Cunningham well on with their breakfast.

"Indeed, Margaret!" observed Miss Cunningham as her friend attacked her morning repast with keen enjoyment, "this place is doing you no end of good. Your color is excellent, and your appetite leaves nothing to be desired."

"I hope it leaves a few things that are desired. Else, you would pay dearly for my improvement; if it could be called that! But this morning walk does improve the appetite," she added, innocently.

"If it weren't for that horrid man and his faces in the sand," observed her companion.

"You said he denied it in a way that left no room to doubt his innocence. Besides, I have discovered that it was always done early, when no one was about, and when the tide was coming in, so that it would be washed out before any one saw it."

"Why, earth did he do it for, then?" cried Miss Cunningham. "Only a man in love would do such a thing as that."

"Perhaps as five-finger exercises, just to keep his sculptor hand in training," she replied, laughingly.

But Miss Cunningham looked so surprised that Margaret felt that she had said as soon as possible. She had not gone far before she saw Mr. Hammond sitting on a bench, gazing pensively at the sea. In his fingers he clasped a pink carnation, as if it were a precious relic.

She passed near him. His preoccupation was so great that for a moment he did not perceive her. Then he bounded to his feet, his face discounting the flower for color, and stammered: "Oh, Miss Hartwell! I was thinking of you. I wanted to see you. I hope you are not too angry. I hope you will let me explain."

"What do you mean by that?" she asked, when the tide is coming in, and no matter how low early," she smiled faintly.

"And may I keep this little flower?" she asked.

"Will you sit down just for a minute, and let me explain?" he asked, his ingenious eyes fastened on hers imploringly.

She seated herself by his side. Judging from a very pretty wedding in St. George's three months later, Mr. Hammond must have "explained" beautifully. —New York Evening Sun.

GAMBLER AND BANKER.

The Big-Jawed Man Warned the Banker About His Cashier.

"Occasionally secret service information comes from an unexpected source, and the cashier of a New York bank."

The president of this institution, who is something of a crusty customer, received a call one morning from a gentleman whose principal claim to distinction rested on a preternaturally large and clean-shaven jaw overhanging a highly resplendent diamond on his finger.

There was a contented, well-to-do air about him which she did not like, although he was a good-looking man in his heavy way. Earnest, practical interest in the thin poor made her a little intolerant of sated idleness. At dinner that evening she caught his eye upon her again as he passed her table. She averred her face. Miss Hartwell was a very pretty girl, but a fastidious one, with no taste for a seaside flirtation.

"This is Burlington, the sculptor," she heard a woman remark to her neighbor. That face in the sand! Her face!

Miss Hartwell got a note from her brother Tom that evening, telling her she could not come before the end of the week. "You girls want a man to fetch and carry for you. You mention half a dozen women you have met, and then complain that the place is restful, but a little dull. Here's your chance: I hear that Hammond, a Boston man, classmate of mine at Yale, is at Atlantic City. He is a good fellow, rich, family, brains—but is shy of the girls. I shall make him miserable by sending him a note of introduction to you and Miss Cunningham."

A day or two later the young fellow presented the note. He was a charming young man. From an acquaintance, he rapidly developed into an acquisition. He was quiet and dignified, not shy. Miss Hartwell got to like him very well. "Tom is a good athlete, but not strong on analysis of character," she laughingly said to Miss Cunningham.

Miss Hartwell had not encountered her face on the sand again, and was reaping nothing but health and pleasure from her vacation, especially since young Hammond had become such an interesting part of it. Then, one morning, she came upon it again. As before, it was early morning. She stamped it off even more emphatically.

Her brother arrived that day, and she immediately confided to him how much annoyance the sculptor was occasioning her. Tom lost no time in getting after the man, who denied all knowledge of the matter.

"I am here for rest and amusement, and the last thing I am likely to do is to make faces in the sand! I work in more durable material!"

"But the likeness was unmistakable, and you are the only sculptor here," urged Tom doggedly.

"That may be. I had nothing to do with it. My word should offend a mere suspicion. I don't know your sister, but if she is the young woman I think you can assure her that I will not model her face in the sand," the man concluded sarcastically.

Miss Hartwell was incredulous when she heard her brother's report. "I don't like the man's face," she said. "That doesn't prove anything, because they are themselves an Asiatic people. They justify this pretension by their primitive Asiatic military ethics, and it is an instructive spectacle to see their forces massacring Chinese populations wholesale while their diplomats—"

ostentatiously shielding those high places from the just consequences of their crimes. —From *The Englishman in China*, by Alexander Michie.

Where His Reformation Began. A certain teacher who had studied a particular bad boy from every conceivable standpoint finally found the cause of his apparent wickedness. He had been especially annoying all day, and at the close of the school the teacher sat down by him and said:

"John, what is the trouble, anyway? Why is it you find it so hard to behave in school?"

Poor John, in a burst of confidence, blurted out:

"It's cos I'm awful hungry."

Then the teacher knew that John's reformation must begin in his stomach.

Rock Oil From the Ocean Bed. Eight million gallons of rock oil are pumped each year from under the bed of the Pacific Ocean.

Newell C. Knight, a prominent business and society man, has volunteered to serve the city of Evanston, Ill., as Chief of Police, without compensation.

Children's Corner

TOWSER'S SECRET.

Said Towser to Tabby: "A secret I have Which I will relate unto you, If you will agree not to mention," said he. And Tabby gave promise: "Mew, mew."

He looked all around to make sure none was near. Then the wonderful secret he told. And Tabby again gave her most solemn word That secret forever to hold.

It was long, long ago that this pussy discreet. In the garden that strange secret heard. But, true to her promise, she never has told Of that message the first little word.

I happen to know what it was Towser said. And I will tell it to you now. For I am not bound, like puss, not to tell. The secret was: "Bow, wow, wow, wow."

—Chicago Record-Herald.

NON-BARKING DOGS. A writer in one of the scientific papers, speaking of the various things that a dog may be trained to do, cites the case of a friend of his who trained his dog not to bark. He does not give the process, but says that it took the trainer three years to reach the desired result, and having reached it he congratulated himself on having a dog different from all other dogs in the world.

But in this he was wrong, for there are at least three varieties of the dog that never bark, the lion-headed dog of Tibet, the Egyptian shepherd dog, and the Australian dog.

What a blessing it would be for nervous city people if the corporate authorities would require dog-owners to confine themselves to these three kinds in selecting their pets. Or they might pass such an ordinance as exists in some of the cities of Japan, where the owner of a night-barking dog is liable to arrest, and to penalty of one year's work on the complaint of any one that has been disturbed by the barking.

A TRUE HORSE STORY. A remarkable instance of equine sagacity was exhibited the other day, which comes to us testified to by several reliable witnesses. Thomas Drummond, a westerner in our city, owns a horse which has been afflicted with lameness for two or three weeks past. A few days ago Mr. Drummond turned him out upon the common, hoping that fresh air and exercise would benefit the animal.

Upon gaining his liberty, the crippled horse hobbled along on three legs direct to the blacksmith shop of William Eager, entered the shoeing department, and stood there holding up his injured foot with his head turned and his eyes intelligently fixed upon Mr. Eager. This peculiar act on the part of a brute attracted Mr. E's attention, and induced him to examine the foot held invitingly up for inspection. The result of the examination was the discovery of a long nail driven into the frog, which was the cause of the lameness. Of course Mr. Eager removed the nail. Mr. Drummond generally has his horses shod at Mr. Eager's shop, and the suffering brute undoubtedly reasoned that this was the place for him to go for relief.

Equine intelligence, according to the common conception of the term, is not so rare, but when a horse deliberately conceals and executes a plan for relieving his injured foot of a rusty nail, he certainly can lay claim to a small portion of the reasoning faculties which are supposed to elevate the human race above the level of brutes. —*Jamesville (Wis.) Gazette*.

A LITTLE GIRL'S GRIT. One evening toward the close of the war, while Union soldiers lay in camp on a hillside near the Stanton River, in Virginia, the cry of "Halt! Who goes there?" from a sentry startled every soldier to his feet, and several of the more curious ran to the guard-line to find out what the trouble was. A minute later all knew that the night visitor who had been challenged was no enemy. A little girl, about ten years of age, holding a white kitten in her arms, came forward into the light of the fires, conducted by two soldiers, who had told the sentry to pass her in and who looked as proud as if they were escorting a queen. The whole regiment gathered, including the colonel himself, to look at the child and hear her tell her story. A very short story it was, scarcely a paragraph, but there was matter enough in it for a full chapter. She lived near by with her father, who was sick and poor, and they were northerners, she said, and "Union folks." Her mother was dead and her brother had been killed while fighting in the Federal army. She "wanted to give something," and when the Union soldiers came, she thought she would bring a pet kitten and present it to the colonel.

The colonel took the little girl in his arms and kissed her, and said he was not a bit ashamed of his weakness, and his innocent donor was gallantly escorted to her humble home, loaded with generous contributions.

The white kitten was adopted by the regiment, but continued to be the property and the special pet of the colonel, and when the war was over he took it home with him. Like the lamb that stayed and fed with the victor after the battle of Antietam, the little creature, during its short and stirring army life, was a daily inspiration to better feelings and thought in the presence of all that is worst—a living flag of true gleaming among the thunder clouds of human passion. —*The Watchman*.

MARION'S BIRTHDAY COOKY. Marion liked cookies better than any other cake, and she wanted so many of them, and she wanted them so often, that it came to be a source of amusement among her friends. Uncle Charley never tired of teasing her about cookies, particularly after the day when he had taken her to dinner at a large hotel, and she had said very politely to the waiter, "I would like some cookies, if you please."

One morning, a short time before her birthday, Marion received a letter from Uncle Charley. She stood by mamma's side to read the letter, which was almost as funny as Uncle Charley himself. As you are so partial to small cakes, I am going to send you a cooky for a birthday present, and if you don't say that it is the best cooky you ever had I shall never send another. Tell your mother that you can have it all at one time, for although it is rather a large

cooky it will not harm you in the least."

"One cooky!" exclaimed Marion in a puzzled tone. "How queer! Uncle Charley to send me just one cooky! It ought to be large! Oh, how can I wait three days longer?"

But the three days did not seem so very long, after all, and then one morning Marion awoke to find that it was indeed her birthday, and that she was seven years old.

For a half-hour after breakfast the little girl stood at the front window watching for the postman, and fairly held her breath when at last he appeared. But to her amazement and dismay he walked straight up the street on the opposite side.

"Maybe it will come this afternoon," said mamma, when she heard the sorry news; but although there were two letters for mamma, there was nothing in the carrier's bag for disappointed Marion.

"The little girl was still wondering and grieving, when the bell struck sharply. "Oh, perhaps the postman forgot it, and he's come back!" cried Marion, and off she ran to open the door.

But it was not the letter-carrier. Instead, there stood an expressman, who handed out a box of signature, and then mamma came, and the man went back to the team and returned with a little black spaniel. The dog wore a collar to which was attached a card.

"Oh, what a darling!" cried Marion. "Is it your cooky?" laughed mamma, and she read from the collar: "Cooky." A birthday present to Miss Marion, Westcott from her uncle.

And "Cooky" was licking his mistress's hand as if he felt quite at home. —*Youth's Companion*.

HOW VENEZUELA GOT ITS NAME. The real meaning of the word "Venezuela" is "Little Venice," and the reason the Spanish discoverers of that part of South America gave the region the name is of interest. When the old navigators sailed up the narrow channel that connects Lake Maracaibo with the sea, they found there peculiar race of people. They were lake dwellers. There the Spanish saw a village built far out in the water, the huts being placed upon posts, and the scene so reminded the newcomers of old Venice that the town, and later the whole region, was called Venezuela. The village seemed to be floating upon the water, and the natives went about in rude canoes.

Lake Maracaibo itself is a peculiar body of water. The bottom for miles from shore slopes so gradually that a man can wade for a long distance before he gets beyond his depth. Suddenly, however, there is a drop, and the center of the lake is of great depth. At one point in the lake there is at night a mysterious light, that flickers and trembles over the water, and for years and years the inhabitants were puzzled by its presence. It was found at last that this weird light was due to a deposit of mineral pitch at the bottom of the shallow water.

CANOE VOYAGES IN THE PACIFIC. Recent instances of long journeys made in frail native vessels. Some of the Pacific islands do not hesitate to venture far out of sight of land in their tiny vessels. The *Deutsche Kolonialzeitung* prints a story of one of these voyages which illustrates the city of the islanders to travel long distances in their canoes without any of the scientific aids possessed by civilized navigators.

The story comes from Yap, the chief trading port of the Caroline Islands, which now belong to Germany. Soon after the terrible typhoon of September 1898, a party of natives of Ugoi Island set out in their canoes for Pait, east of Yap, in search of some of their friends who, while at sea, had been dispersed by the tempest.

On account of adverse winds the rescue party were unable to reach their friends, and they sailed west with the wind at their backs till they reached Guaran, on the island of Samar, in the central part of the Philippine group. Seven canoes with a total crew of thirty men landed on this island. After waiting in vain for a west wind they took in supplies of coconuts and water and set sail for home.

They beat about for thirty days, but saw no sign of land. Uncertain what course to take, they finally parted company. Some of the canoes tried to reach the Pelew Archipelago and others set out for the Negri group. One canoe started for Yap, which it reached in nineteen days, after a voyage of 2,000 geographical miles. Four of the other canoes finally joined the first at Yap.

How are these natives able to steer a course across these watery wastes? They have no compass and know little of the art of navigation as civilized people understand it. Each canoe, however, contains a skillful navigator, who has been trained from boyhood to steer by the stars. Night after night they rectify their course and in the day time they seldom get far from the track they wish to follow.

It is believed that most of the Pacific islands became inhabited through the misfortunes of natives who, while at sea, were driven by adverse winds, far from their course. In this way they were peopled by involuntary immigration. It seems likely also that the daring and hardihood of these native sailors may have prompted them to venture so far from their homes as to come within sight of unknown islands and thus have resulted, by involuntary means, in their settlement.

Why She Quit the Business. "That's very well done," he said, when the sweet young thing who had interested herself in the law submitted the paper to him, "but you have overlooked one thing."

"What's that?" she asked. "You do not say at the conclusion, 'And further affiant saith not.'"

"But I don't—don't I?" she demanded. "Oh, yes."

"I put the signature in?"

"Well, I should think any one of sense could see that when affiant quits talking he has stopped."

"Yes, but—"

"If a person said 'That's the end' every time he gave a statement in conversation, people would think he was a fool, wouldn't they?"

"Of course, but you see—"

"When you close a letter you don't have to say 'Here's the finish,' do you?"

"No, but in law it's different."

"Well, if the judges are so stupid they've got to go when the end is reached. I'll just write 'Fini.' That's prettier, anyway."

"But it won't do."

"Then you can keep your old law books," she exclaimed petulantly. "And you can keep your old judges. Any one who can't see when the writing is done, and draw his own conclusions from that, hasn't sense enough to do business with a reasoning being, and I won't waste any time over him. So there, now!" —*Chicago Post*.

Few thieves are so superstitious that they wouldn't steal an opal.

GOWNS FOR THE BALL

THEY POSSESS A DELIGHTFUL INTEREST JUST NOW.

All Close-Fitting About Hips and Back, Spread Sharply at the Knees and Are Wonders of Front-Front at the Feet—Notes from New York.

New York correspondence: RETTY dancing gowns are a delightful interest of the wardrobe just now. They have never been more fascinating, and no matter how many one can have, she need not sigh for variety, while if she can only have one, she has so many lovely models to choose from that she will almost despair of decision.

They all fit close about the hips and back, spread sharply from the knee and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves

and are a wonder of front-front at the feet. The extremely low dancing frock is not accounted the best taste, and necks sloped in low Saint Cecilia collars are much favored. Half sleeves are seen, but for young girls shoulder puffs and bare arms are often chosen; and very slight sleeves